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# SECOND EDITION

## FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

## The Electoral Bill Passed by the Senate.

### 47 in Favor of and 17 Against Its Adoption.

### THE MEASURE CONSIDERED IN THE HOUSE.

### Probability of Its Passage in that Body To-day.

WASHINGTON, January 25, 1877.

**SENATE.**

The debate in the Senate on the bill reported by the select committee in regard to counting the electoral vote was continued all night. Mr. MORTON, continuing his argument, claimed that the Vice President was not bound to open any fraudulent certificate from a State. If there should be half a dozen packages from a State in his possession he was not required to open them all, but was only required to open that package which in the case from the electors. As an officer of the United States he was bound to take notice as to who had been elected electors by the States, and act upon his intelligence just as other public officers. There were two certificates from Louisiana in the hands of the Vice President. He was not required to open them both. If he refused to open and present the second return, how was it to be got out of his possession? If he refused to open such return was that a cause for revolution? Did he understand the Democratic party threatened violence or revolution if the President of the Senate withheld a legal certificate? This bill conferred upon the tribunal it created power to legislate unless its action should be overturned by the action of the two Houses of Congress. This commission could not carry out the bill without going behind the returns from the State. It was sprinkled all over with very white, pretty meal, but

**The Democratic Cat**

was reposing beneath it. He argued that the bill was unconstitutional. After the case had been made up he did not believe in adopting a new plan which would throw away one half of the chances of a Republican. That he had been inconsistent in some matters was entirely probable. He did not believe there were any Popes in this Senate who were infallible. He accorded to every other Senator conscientious motives, and he claimed for himself some consideration. He believed the Republican party had saved this nation, and the greatest considerations of humanity and politics demand that it be continued in power at this particular juncture. It was not the duty of the Republican Senators, it was not their interest to depart from the practice followed seventy-five years.

Mr. BLAINE said he had trusted with as great an appreciation as any Senator on this floor the gravity of the situation. He had supported the amendment from Vermont (Edmunds) to his constitutional amendment to leave this whole question of the counting of the electoral votes to the Supreme Court. He had favored placing this power of counting votes in the Supreme Court by a just and competent amendment to the Constitution, placing it in that great body, which by its dignity and impartiality could properly exercise it. But that proposition had not commended itself to the favor of the Senate, and was defeated by a large vote. So far as he was personally concerned he was

**Not Wedded to Any Particular Theory**

as to counting the votes. He desired simply to adhere to the Constitution, and unlike many gentlemen with whom he was now newly associated here, he was free from any embarrassing record on this question. He was opposed to giving the power to count the votes to fourteen gentlemen. Four of whom were to be taken from the number by selecting the fifteenth, and thus by lot or chance filling that "coy and bashful blank." As Benton would have termed it, on which the attention of the country is so generally fixed. It was proposed to give these fifteen gentlemen, or possibly the fifteenth among more power over the election than Congress possessed, and he did not believe this could be done by a simple enactment. Nothing less than a constitutional amendment could confer on fifteen men such tremendous power over the electoral votes of the States. He did not believe it warranted by the Constitution which he had sworn to support, and though he did not pretend to be what was termed a constitutional lawyer, every Senator on his oath must vote on his conscientious belief of what the Constitution is and what it allows. He had declared his belief to support this bill if he could do it consistently. The arguments adduced in its favor had persuaded him of

**Its Unconstitutionality,**

and he felt himself compelled, however reluctantly he deferred to certain Senators, to record his vote against the measure. He urged that the Judicial Committee, now that the public mind was so strongly directed to this question, to frame an amendment to the Constitution which would, if possible, avert in the future all danger of a renewal of these troubles which now causing anxiety in the public mind.

Mr. HOWE stated that this bill was framed in the interest of the Democratic party. He thought the bill reported by this select committee was the most patriotic effort ever before the Senate was the proudest instrument in our country, the proudest tribute to American statesmanship which had been prepared since the Convention which framed the Constitution adjourned.

Mr. EATON said he was almost alone on the Democratic side of the Chamber in opposing this bill. He deeply regretted that the Legislature of his State on Saturday last requested him to vote for the bill, but they would not ask or get forgotten that yesterday and reconsider that vote. It was not pleasant to be in the minority, but he had learned to stand on his own convictions. This bill, this contrivance now before the Senate should sink into the earth. The power to count the electoral vote better remain in the hands of two Houses of Congress, than could be placed nowhere else. He had heard that under this bill both parties would get cheated. He did not believe it would be a benefit to either party.

Mr. THURMAN said he did not believe this country could stand quadrennial elections under the present system. He believed the country was fully aroused to the facts and regulate the matter by constitutional amendment.

Mr. WHITE said he had doubts as to the constitutionality of the bill. If it was to be a measure permanent in its character he would vote against it. He believed that the opening of certificates in the presence of the two Houses of Congress was to enable each House to verify the count made by the presiding officer.

Mr. BURNSIDE expressed a hope that the bill would pass.

**Mr. Edmunds' Views.**

Mr. EDMUNDS said the time had gone by now for debate. The measure had been denounced as a sham, a mere trick, although it appealed to five Senators, five members of the House and five justices of the Supreme Court. He begged his honorable friends from Ohio (Sherman) to read the history of their own party—look at their own attitude—and tell him some day, not now, whether he thought the Republican party could and would stultify and dishonor in order that it might gain a temporary advantage. He knew the Senator would answer him No. Must the Republican party stultify itself now merely to get forgotten in price? In 1865 a Republican majority in the two Houses of Congress passed the twenty-second joint rule, which declared that no vote from a State should have any effect upon the election of President and Vice President of the United States unless both Houses of Congress in their constitutional capacity said so, and yet in the face of this action of their own party leaders from the valley of the Mississippi, as the Senator from Ohio (Sherman) termed it, sounded a cry of treachery against those of the Republican party who supported this bill. The Republicans were accused of treason to their party because they would not stultify themselves.

He then referred to Mr. Morton's bill which passed the Senate at the last session, and said that it was much worse than the pending bill. There were three poor, misguided Republicans who voted against that bill—Conkling, Edmunds and Howe. Now they were addressed in terms of reproach, like he would say before the Senate was insulted made by the Senators. They belonged with those Senators, and there he would leave them. The difference between the measure of 1874, proposed by the Senator from Indiana (Morton), and that of 1877, now before the Senate, was that the measure of 1875 dismissed all Republicans who voted the measure before the Senate saved them. If under the just and upright operations of the law they were entitled to be seated, it was for the Senators to decide here now whether they could go to sea with a rotten ship, and without a rudder, and trust to inexorable facts for victory which they believed they had honestly won, or whether they would support this measure to do equal justice to all. This land we

**The Happy Home of Freedom**

and it was for that this Senate should preserve the happiness of this people. He referred to the fact that examples of republics elsewhere, and asked, was it not worth risking something in order that the great experiment of a republic of law among men should not fail?

Mr. DAWES withdrew the amendment submitted by him in regard to defining the power of the tribunal to be created.

Mr. SHERMAN said he felt hurt that the Senator from Vermont should have manifested such feelings toward the Senator from Indiana (Morton) and himself, since that Senator had made an indirect statement against them. He (Sherman) demanded a separate trial. His friend from Indiana (Morton) was abundantly able to take care of himself. He (Sherman) never thought of charging his friend from Vermont with any motive in the course of his remarks to-day he expressed his appreciation of the motives of the commission. He disclaimed having said any terms. He had given them repeated his objections to the pending bill, and argued that it is not customary or useful to impose other duties on Judges of the courts.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the act of 1823 selected a Judge in Florida to settle certain claims of Mexico.

Mr. SHERMAN.—That was a judicial act.

Mr. EDMUNDS.—It was not, and the Supreme Court had so decided, and had refused to review the acts of this Judge.

Mr. SHERMAN, resuming his remarks, said he hoped the bill now before the Senate would result in good. But he had serious apprehensions that the result of a great popular election would be thwarted.

Mr. MORTON argued that more light had been thrown upon this subject of counting the votes within the last thirty or sixty days than ever before. He had been charged with inconsistencies. But other Senators were inconsistent also. He then read from previous remarks of Messrs. Edmunds, Conkling, Thurman and Bayard, to show they did not heretofore support the principles involved in this bill.

**Amendments.**

He then submitted an amendment providing that nothing contained in the act shall authorize the commission to go behind the finding and determination of the canvassing or returning board of the State authorized by the laws of the State to find and determine the result of the election of electors.

Mr. EDMUNDS opposed the amendment, and moved to amend it by striking out the negative words so as to provide that the act should authorize the commission to go behind the findings, &c. He said he would vote against the amendment, and then against the amendment of the Senator from Indiana. He had no idea that there was any necessity for an amendment, as the commission would act under existing laws.

Mr. THURMAN also announced that he would vote against the amendment, although he had a strong opinion that the decision of a returning board might be inquired into,

Mr. SARGENT argued that the bill was shuffling and evasive, and one side or the other was to be cheated.

Mr. MORTON spoke in favor of his amendment, and he feared the bill as it now stood required the commission to go behind the returns from a State. The Democratic party would not vote for this bill if it did not allow them to go behind the returns.

Mr. EDMUNDS denied that the bill was shuffling or evasive. It only conferred upon the Constitution such power as Congress had under the law.

The amendment of Mr. Edmunds to that of Mr. Morton was rejected—yeas 1, nays 61—Mr. Cooper being the only Senator who voted in the affirmative.

The question then being on the amendment of Mr. Morton, it was rejected—18 yeas and 47 nays—as follows:

*Yeas*—Messrs. Boutwell, Bruce, Cameron (Pa.), Cameron (Wis.), Clayton, Dawes, Dorsey, Hamilton, Hamlin, Ingalls, Kellogg, Morton, Paddock, Patterson, Sargent, Sherman, Teller and West.

*Nays*—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Barnum, Bayard, Blair, Blaine, Bogy, Booth, Barnside, Chaffee, Christiancy, Cockrell, Conkling, Conover, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Dennis, Edmunds, Ferring, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Howe, Johnston, Jones (Fla.), Jones (Nev.), Kelley, Kernan, McCreery, McDonald, McMillan, Maxey, Merrimon, Morrill, Price, Randolph, Ransom, Robertson, Saulsbury, Sharon, Stevenson, Teller, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte, Windom, Withers and Wright.

Mr. SARGENT submitted an amendment providing that the commission shall sit with open doors, except when in consultation on questions pending before it.

After a short discussion the amendment was rejected—yeas 18, nays 47.

Mr. SARGENT said he had other amendments to propose to improve the bill, but as its friends seemed to rule down every amendment, he would not submit them, but would content himself by only calling for the yeas and nays on the final passage of the bill, and would vote against it.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

**The Vote on the Passage of the Bill.**

The following is the vote in detail:

*Yeas*—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Barnum, Bayard, Bogy, Booth, Boutwell, Burnside, Chaffee, Christiancy, Cockrell, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Dawes, Dennis, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Goldthwaite, Hamlin, Ingalls, Kirkwood, Lewis, Logan, Matthews, Merrimon, Morrill, Price, Randolph, Ransom, Robertson, Saulsbury, Sharon, Stevenson, Teller, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte, Windom, Withers and Wright—47.

*Nays*—Messrs. Blaine, Cameron (Pa.), Cameron (Wis.), Clayton, Conover, Dorsey, Eaton, Hamilton, Hamlin, Ingalls, Mitchell, Morton, Patterson, Sargent, Sherman and West—17.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, adjourned at 7:15 A. M. until Friday at noon.

**HOUSE.**

**Weights and Measures.**

Mr. O'BRIEN offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report as to the feasibility of providing that the system of weights and measures known as the metric system be exclusively used in the assessment of duties for the customs service. Adopted.

Mr. WHITING presented a resolution of the Peoria Board of Trade in favor of the bill of the Joint commission.

**The Electoral Bill.**

Mr. PAYNE moved to go to the business on the Speaker's table, the order to make the bill of the joint commission which had come from the Senate to the committee on counting the electoral vote.

Mr. PAYNE, in answer to a question, stated that the committee had decided to report back the bill immediately, and to let the debate run all day today, with a night session, that the House would then adjourn till it to-morrow, and that he would call the previous question at 2 to-morrow.

Mr. PAYNE suggested that during the last four hours of the debate speeches should be limited to ten minutes, that members should have an opportunity to explain their votes.

Mr. PAYNE said he would modify his request so as to have to-morrow's session commence at 10, the last four hours of the debate to be confined to ten minutes speeches, and members to have the right to enlarge their speeches for the *Record*.

This was agreed to by unanimous consent. The bill was then referred to the Committee on Electoral Votes, and was immediately reported back by Mr. PAYNE, chairman of the committee.

The Clerk proceeded to read the bill *in extenso*.

After the reading of the bill Mr. PAYNE stated that the bill passed by the Senate was precisely the bill reported from the committee in the first place. He entered a motion to recommit the bill in order to prevent amendments being offered to the bill.

Mr. MCCRARY, a member of the joint committee, opened the debate. He said that after a thorough, earnest and mature consideration of the great question, he, in common with the members of the committee, had reached the conclusion that the bill ought to pass. The country was in the presence of a very great and very dangerous emergency. The present was a crisis in national affairs which the Fathers of the Republic had foreseen in 1800, and which at various periods in the nation's history great statesmen had foreseen and had denounced. The country had never before carried it reached a point where the votes for President were to be counted, when disputes had existed as to the legality of some of these votes. In all these instances when disputes had arisen statesmen had commented on the danger which would threaten the very existence of the Government if any occasion should arise in which the disputed votes would be only sufficient to decide which party should be the one of the greatest dangers to which the country could be subjected. The country was confronted with disregarding constitutional convictions, that charge should certainly not be made against those on the part of regard for such questions refrained from favoring the bill. He should prefer to have the electoral votes counted in the old way, and trust to the good sense, moderation and patriotism of Congress and of the country for a peaceful and satisfactory result.

At 6 o'clock was taken till 7:30.

The House met again at 7:30, with Mr. Hooker Miss in the chair as Speaker *pro tem*. The immense public interest in the question was shown by the crowded condition of the galleries throughout the day, showed no symptom of abatement, the crowds in the galleries and on the floor being in the morning session. As usual, however, in night sessions for debate only, the attendance of members was very small, not more than a dozen being in their seats when the House was called to order.

The first speech was made by Mr. CALDWELL (Ind.), who said he would vote for the bill, which vote could be counted except with the consent of both Houses of Congress. If these failed to agree and provide a tribunal to settle this difference of opinion the country, sovereignty and ship of State might be broken to pieces. All might be that if the bill were defeated and Congress failed to pass any measure on the subject one or the other of those parties would peacefully submit to a decision which they believed to be unjust or unlawful without authority. He would hope and earnestly pray if such an exigency should arise one or the other of the parties would submit. But he confessed to very great doubts and very great fears that such would not be the case. He would ask the gentlemen on this side of the chamber, this bill was not perfect, was not objectionable, to consider whether it was probable that the country could avert a dual Presidency, hostility, and commotion and strife.

**The Power to Count the Votes.**

He then proceeded to quote authorities pro and con upon the question of whether the President of the Senate had the power to count the votes. It had been said by a great many people who agreed with him on political opinions that the authorities were conclusive that the Vice President had no right to count the votes, but in his opinion the authorities on the other side were quite as numerous and equally numerous. He thought, therefore, that it would be unwise and unpatriotic for the House to refuse to adopt a legislation which all men agree to as fair and just, by which the question might be settled. Would it be wise to decline such a proposition and drift on to the 14th of February and 4th of March, when the various party opinions unsettled, and take the chances of a dual Presidency? Would it be right, just, patriotic for people who assumed that a single House of Congress had a right to exclude a vote. He submitted to the gentlemen who had doubts as to whether they could stand on that doctrine and expect the country to acquiesce in it, or in the declaration of any results coming therefrom. He submitted, however, to gentlemen those who claimed the right of the Vice President to count the votes could not stand on that doctrine without great danger that the people would not acquiesce in it.

**Its Constitutionality.**

In answer to the objection that the bill was not constitutional, he quoted from bills reported in 1800 by John Marshall and in 1826 by Mr. Webster, which contained almost the same provisions of the present bill. He thought the bill was constitutional, and would, with his voice and vote, aid its passage.

Mr. HEWITT advocated the bill. He spoke of the Pre idential elections as dangerous periods in the history of country, and he felt more likely than any other cause to wreck the ship of State. He declared that all preceding troubles of that character sank into insignificance and importance as compared with those that now stared Congress and the country in the face. From at least four States of the Union two sets of electoral votes would be presented for counting. That was a grave question which had to be met, not in a spirit of partisanship, but of statesmanship. He himself had examined the matter and heartily to the doctrine that the power to count the electoral vote belonged to the two Houses of Congress, and not to the President of the Senate. But the opposite doctrine was held by one of the great parties of the country. As neither party was willing to yield its opinion to the other, the time had arrived when Congress should rise above party feeling and adopt a modest settlement that would tide over the difficulties and avert the danger of war. He held that just as the tellers provided for in the twenty-second joint rule were but the organ of the two Houses, the counting power provided for in the bill was but their organ, to do for them what they themselves might do. He also held that as the two Houses had the undoubted power to act as they had a right by concurrent action to agree to any mode of counting that might seem best. He believed that unless some such plan as this bill was adopted no earthly power could prevent war, consequent upon the question of the Government and an end of republican institutions in America. Every signature, the high and solemn duty on the part of Congress to look the danger which threatened the difficulty and the over this eventful period of our history.

Mr. GOODE said that the members of the concurrent committee which had reported this bill were eminently entitled to the thanks of Congress and of the country for their patience, self-sacrificing and patriotic labors, and he had no hesitancy in declaring that he was prepared to accept a share of the responsibility and he intended to vote for the plan proposed with earnest and cordial support. He was convinced that it was the earnest wish of a portion of the Republican leaders that there should be no agreement on any plan for counting the electoral votes. If this plan were rejected, none would be agreed upon, and when the two Houses came together to count the electoral vote there would be a disagreement. In that event the House of Representatives would have to elect the President, and then there would either have to be

**An Ignominious Surrender or a Fight.**

He asked whether the gentlemen on the other side were prepared for the latter alternative. (An indistinct murmur of "Yes.") Were they or the people whom they represented ready for a conflict of arms? Were they prepared to cry "Havoc," and let slip the dogs of war? If they were not, then he appealed to them by all the memories of the past and all hopes of the future to pause before they entered on a struggle the end of which no man could foresee.

Mr. HOAR advocated the bill. He said that dangerous period which statesmen had foreseen in American history had arrived. In estimating the danger he was not affected by any fear of civil war or any menace of violence. Such, if made in a spirit of empty bluster, deserved nothing but contempt. If serious they deserved the indignant scorn and condemnation of the whole American people. But the evil of civil war was not greater than the evil of yielding one jot of lawful authority. Nothing could be more injurious to the whole Republic than that a man should be put in the Presidential chair whom at least one-half of the American people would regard as a usurper. He could not conceive that the framers of the Constitution ever thought of yielding to the President of the Senate the vast power of counting the electoral votes. That power was in the two Houses of Congress, just as the English Parliament had for centuries regulated all questions affecting the succession to the Crown. The two Houses of Congress were a tribunal which by the pending bill had to execute this grave authority. If they had that power by the Constitution, then it was left undisturbed. If it needed the force of the law-making power to confer it, then this bill conferred it. The bill had been spoken of as a compromise. He asserted that there was

**Not One Drop of a Compromise**

in it. How could that man be said to compromise who, having a just and righteous claim, asserted it, maintained it, enforced it by argument and by proof, yielded "not a jot or tittle" of it, submitted it to a tribunal so constituted as to insure its decision according to justice and righteousness? He thought that justice and right were compromised when they were submitted for their decision to force. They were compromised when they could only be maintained by the exercise of doubtful power. They never could be compromised by being permitted to stand before a criminal clothed with judicial powers, surrounded with judicial safeguards, and invested with legal authority by the law-making power of the country.

In conclusion he said: The act which we are about to do will, in my judgment, be one of the very bravest in human history. Our annals have been crowded with great achievements in war, in peace, in arts. In literature, in commerce and other countries, other republics have equaled us in those particulars. But in this great act we shall stand without a rival and without an example. For a thousand years our children, with tears of joy and pride, will read that while in the fierce strife for executive power in other republics, after a short but brilliant day, has gone down in darkness and in blood, in their own country, too, the same great strife has arisen, and their sky has been darkened by the same clouds, that their ship, with its costly freight of love and hope, encountered the same storm, and was driven near the same rocks, but that in the midst of storm and darkness and conflict the august and awful figure of law rose over the force of the waters, uttering its divine controlling mandate, "Peace, be still." Enthusiastic applause on the floor and in the galleries.)

Mr. HALE said that he was sensible that in opposing the bill he laid himself open to the charge of being an intense partisan, but he was glad no gentleman in the hall had spoken in favor of the bill that credited the honest objections which remained in the minds of some people. He was also aware that he would lay himself open to the charge of obstructing a peaceful settlement of the Presidential question. Election returns had been heard, and from day to day petitions have been presented from them in favor of the bill. The cities were entitled to respect, but God made the country and man made the cities, and he was willing to abide by the sentiment of the country. He had from the first been inclined to oppose the bill, and his doubts and fears had ripened into a settled conviction against the bill. The proposition was based on profound fundamental errors. This bill, he said, startled him by

**A Bold Assumption of the Power of Congress**

to regulate and control the election of President, which power in its judgment had never been lodged in the two Houses by the framers of the Constitution. Whatever the powers of Congress might be now, this bill would not be sustained by the American people when they should have time to measure and contemplate its consequences. It struck a blow at the Electoral College which stood as high in the Constitution as the Presidency itself, and shattered it from its foundation stone, and it substituted for it the powers of Congress which might at any time thwart the will of the people and subvert popular liberty. He had expressed judgment. He had listened to illustrations ingeniously framed in the other end of the Capital as to what might be the evils of a single man deciding the electoral votes. Those who claimed the right of the Vice President to count the votes could not stand on that doctrine without great danger that the people would not acquiesce in it.

Mr. GARFIELD (Pa.) spoke in opposition to the bill and in favor of the right of the President of the Senate to count the electoral vote.

Mr. GARFIELD was the next speaker. He desired in the outset to say some good things of the bill. It had some great merits which he most sincerely recognized. It was intended to abate a civil war and trying crisis of the country. It was intended to aid in tiding over a great present difficulty, possibly a great public danger. It would doubtless bring a result which the present people declared to be the elect of the nation with a more undisputed title than perhaps under any other method as yet suggested. If he had to speak of the bill only as partisan, he should say he was not afraid of its operation. The eminent gentlemen who would compose the commission (eminent for their character and ability) were men who he believed would seek to do justice, and would do it, believing as he did that the fairest and peaceful fair been honestly elected President, he should confidently expect that an honest and fair commission to discharge this duty would be found that to be the fact. But it might find otherwise, and if it did, all good men everywhere would submit to the result. He had heard to-day

**A Threat of Civil War.**

The Roman Senate had never deliberated under a threat or the presence of war, and if he was convinced that civil war was threatened he would be furnished with the highest and supremest reason why the American Congress ought not to do anything under such compulsion or fear. With all his soul he despised the threat of civil war, come from what quarter or party it might. Brave men and brave nations would not submit to such compulsion. But if this bill were to be opposed, it should be opposed for reasons so broad and so high as to overcome a bill which had been reported in favor and all the advantage which he admitted would follow its passage. He did not wish to diminish the stature of his enemy. He did not wish to undervalue the points of strength in a great bill before he questioned its propriety. It was not enough for him that the bill would tide over the present danger, however great. They should for the moment forget Hayes and Tilden, forget Republican and Democrat, forget their own day and their own generation, and inquire what the thing which they were about to do would accomplish as to the future of the Republic and of the people. If the bill, if passed, would leave the institutions of the country and transmit them to posterity. It would be unworthy of them for the sake of avoiding present danger to incur greater danger for those who come after.

Mr. GARFIELD then proceeded to argue in support of the theory that it was the right of the President of the Senate to count and declare the electoral votes. An illustrative of his arguments he cited the fact that in thirty-one States of the Union the opening and publishing of votes for governor is a ministerial act, and is put in the hands of designated executive officers, while in only seven States the Legislature was a canvassing and returning board.

Mr. Garfield declared that his first arraignment of the bill was that what the fathers so carefully kept from Congress this bill proposed to give to it. If this bill passed a constitutional provision on the subject was gone forever, and Congress would form a grand national returning board from this day forward until the people destroyed it in its turn. It would make Congress a returning board, with all the vices and none of the excuses of the returning boards of the States. Another objection to the bill was that the members of this commission were not to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, but were to be appointed by the two Houses, which was at variance with the Constitution. Another objection to it was that it empowered these officials personages to take whatever jurisdiction they were entitled to have. In other words, they are united to go into the field of the Constitution and law to browse at will to construe them for themselves and to take whatever powers suited them. Another objection to the bill was that it would be in the power of the commission and of the two Houses to prevent any result whatever. If one party were not satisfied with the result reached in regard to Florida, it might resort to objections, to debate, separation of the two Houses until the time was passed when "the votes shall then be counted," and the House would be "then" left.

Mr. HOAR asked whether there was any more likelihood of the two Houses refusing to discharge their duty than there was of the President of the Senate refusing to discharge his.

Mr. GARFIELD replied that the great difference was that the President of the Senate could be removed within an hour. There was no way to punish a legislative body for not performing its duty.

In conclusion he suggested that the men of the present day should not try to "shoot Niagara" and dare the whirlpool to their children. [Applause.]

The House at 11 o'clock adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

# FOREIGN NEWS.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

**Peace Essential to England.**

LONDON, January 25. — Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech at Liverpool last night, said peace was essential to the interests of England. The Government deeply sympathized with the oppressed, but intervention in the internal affairs of a foreign country was a step requiring grave consideration. The Government have proceeded on the principle of limiting their intervention within proper bounds, and avoiding what they felt to be false sympathy, and avoiding war. He strenuously denied that the Government ever had any intention of going to war on behalf of Turkey, or were ever influenced by the unworthy jealousy of Russia. He considered that the Turks had acted on ill advice and underrated their position in declining the reception of the friendly proposals of the conference, but Turkey had in this rejection done what she in her free right thought to be far the best, and he was unable to understand the language of those who apparently desired to turn the conduct of Turkey into a cause of offence for Europe.

Cross, Secretary of State for the Home Department, in his address, said: I believe there is no Englishman who does not appreciate the position of the peace of Europe and for a better Government of Turkish Christians than there has hitherto been.

**RUSSIA.**

**The Impending Memorandum.**

LONDON, January 26.—A correspondent says it does not appear that the theory of the Russian journals that Turkey has exceeded her power in her judgment has compelled the two Houses by the framers of the Constitution. Whatever the powers of Congress might be now, this bill would not be sustained by the American people when they should have time to measure and contemplate its consequences. It struck a blow at the Electoral College which stood as high in the Constitution as the Presidency itself, and shattered it from its foundation stone, and it substituted for it the powers of Congress which might at any time thwart the will of the people and subvert popular liberty. He had expressed judgment. He had listened to illustrations ingeniously framed in the other end of the Capital as to what might be the evils of a single man deciding the electoral votes. Those who claimed the right of the Vice President to count the votes could not stand on that doctrine without great danger that the people would not acquiesce in it.

Mr. GARFIELD was the next speaker. He desired in the outset to say some good things of the bill. It had some great merits which he most sincerely recognized. It was intended to abate a civil war and trying crisis of the country. It was intended to aid in tiding over a great present difficulty, possibly a great public danger. It would doubtless bring a result which the present people declared to be the elect of the nation with a more undisputed title than perhaps under any other method as yet suggested. If he had to speak of the bill only as partisan, he should say he was not afraid of its operation. The eminent gentlemen who would compose the commission (eminent for their character and ability) were men who he believed would seek to do justice, and would do it, believing as he did that the fairest and peaceful fair been honestly elected President, he should confidently expect that an honest and fair commission to discharge this duty would be found that to be the fact. But it might find otherwise, and if it did, all good men everywhere would submit to the result. He had heard to-day

**A Threat of Civil War.**

The Roman Senate had never deliberated under a threat or the presence of war, and if he was convinced that civil war was threatened he would be furnished with the highest and supremest reason why the American Congress ought not to do anything under such compulsion or fear. With all his soul he despised the threat of civil war, come from what quarter or party it might. Brave men and brave nations would not submit to such compulsion. But if this bill were to be opposed, it should be opposed for reasons so broad and so high as to overcome a bill which had been reported in favor and all the advantage which he admitted would follow its passage. He did not wish to diminish the stature of his enemy. He did not wish to undervalue the points of strength in a great bill before he questioned its propriety. It was not enough for him that the bill would tide over the present danger, however great. They should for the moment forget Hayes and Tilden, forget Republican and Democrat, forget their own day and their own generation, and inquire what the thing which they were about to do would accomplish as to the future of the Republic and of the people. If the bill, if passed, would leave the institutions of the country and transmit them to posterity. It would be unworthy of them for the sake of avoiding present danger to incur greater danger for those who come after.

Mr. GARFIELD then proceeded to argue in support of the theory that it was the right of the President of the Senate to count and declare the electoral votes. An illustrative of his arguments he cited the fact that in thirty-one States of the Union the opening and publishing of votes for governor is a ministerial act, and is put in the hands of designated executive officers, while in only seven States the Legislature was a canvassing and returning board.

Mr. Garfield declared that his first arraignment of the bill was that what the fathers so carefully kept from Congress this bill proposed to give to it.

## THE STATE CAPITAL.

### Legislative Proceedings.

### The Electoral Compromise Bill Discussed in the Senate.

### Petition for a Local Option Law from Allegheny City.

### Another Protest Against the Penitentiary Annex.

### The Capital Removal Question Still Agitating the House.

**Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.**

HARRISBURG, January 25, 1877.

**SENATE.**

The Senate met at 11 o'clock.

**Bills Reported Favorably.**

The following bills were reported favorably from the respective committees:

By Mr. GAZZAM, of the Judiciary Committee, a general act abolishing the rule in Shelly's case.

By Mr. DAVIES, defining limitations in prosecutions for perjury.

By Mr. VERKES, to prevent delay in reviewing capital cases by the Supreme Court.

By Mr. BUTTERFIELD, authorizing the appointment of a sealer of weights and measures for Washington county.

**Bills Introduced.**

By Mr. GILFILLAN, authorizing railroad companies to issue transportation bonds, and secure the same.

By Mr. MCNEILL (by request), repealing the special local option law of Glenfield rights to all citizens in borrowing and lending money.

**The Electoral Bill.**

Mr. DILL, Democrat, of Union county, offered the following resolution: That the bill passed by the Electoral bill in the Senate of the United States meets our hearty approval.

Mr. COOPER moved to refer it to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. DILL moved to postpone this motion indefinitely.

A lengthy discussion followed, occupying the remainder of the session, when a motion to postpone was lost, and the resolution was referred, by a vote of 23 yeas to 20 nays. Messrs. Jones (Philadelphia), Kline, Everhart (Chester), and St. Clair (Indiana), Republicans, voted with the Democrats. Messrs. Green (Butler), and Wright (Mercer), Republicans, were paired off with Corbett and Ermentrout, Democrats. Mr. Newmyer is a member of the Committee on Federal Relations. The committee, making it eight and four, can hold the resolutions, which will be done.

Adjourned.

**HOUSE.**

The House met at eleven o'clock.

**Local Option.**

Mr. GRAHAM presented a petition of citizens and ladies of Allegheny city favoring local option.

**Penitentiary Annex.**

Mr. LONG presented a remonstrance against the penitentiary annex.

**Taxation of Suburban City Property.**

Mr. SCHAFFER reported from the Committee on Municipal Corporations with a negative recommendation the bill exempting suburban city property from taxation.

**School Books.**

Mr. MITCHELL introduced a bill preventing frequent changes in school books. It provides that books in use in June next shall be kept six years.

**Capital Removal.**

The Capital removal bill occupied nearly the entire session. Mr. Hubn leading as the champion of that bill, and Messrs. Schaffer, Jackson and others opposing it warmly.

Mr. GRAHAM (Allegheny) explained as to Pittsburgh appropriations, reading resolutions of the Councils. They were not proportionally larger than for Philadelphia.

Mr. LONG deprecated the introduction of extraneous matter into the discussion, and particularly that relating to appropriations for charitable institutions, as it was foreign to the subject. He stood ready at all times to do his duty with reference to all institutions of the State, whether East or West. The very shallowness of the arguments for removal of the Capital was the only reason for dragging into the discussion irrelevant matter.

No vote will be reached before Tuesday next, when the bill will be defeated by a decided majority.

Adjourned. K.

## WASHINGTON TOPICS

WASHINGTON, January 25, 1877.

**The Irish Address.**

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs approves the action of the President and Secretary of State in the matter of the Centennial address of the Irish nation brought here by John O'Connor Power, member of Parliament. The committee say the subject does not call for any action on the part of Congress, that all communications with Government from aliens must come through the regularly accredited channel—the Minister representing the Government to which they belong.

**Judge Davis' Election to the Senate.**

Judge Davis was on the bench of the Supreme Court to-day when he received a telegram from Springfield informing him of his election to the United States Senate. After the adjournment of the court he was called on by Illinois friends, who congratulated him on the result, and inquired into his acceptance of the office. He did not say whether he will accept it or not, but if he should conclude to do so he will not resign before the 4th of March, the Senatorial term not beginning until then. He said that he had not been consulted regarding the use of his name as a candidate, and had not authorized it.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FIRST

Arrival of the Real

**Merrimack Calicos.**

These goods are the old and well-known Merrimack H's, the same in all respects as made and printed before the war. They are 2 inches wider than ordinary goods, stronger and much heavier, of beautiful styles, and sold at the prices of good common Calicos.

THE BEST

**PACIFIC PERCALES**

For 12 1-2c per Yard.

We have just opened a large line of

**HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES**

At unprecedented low prices.

A LARGE STOCK OF GENERAL

**DRY GOODS,**

Now on hand. Prices always the lowest.

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ROOF FRAMES,

Bridges, Boilers,

OIL TANKS, BLAST FURNACES

And all kinds of

HEAVY IRON PLATE WORK.

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF

COPPER WORK.

## THE ELECTORAL BILL.

### Indignation at Republican Senators—The Election of Judge Davis to the Senate from Illinois a Bombshell in the Democratic Camp—Hopes of Bulldozing the Republican Judges Dispelled.

**Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.**

WASHINGTON, January 25, 1877.

The indignation at the Republican Senators who have weakened Mr. Hayes by voting for the Compromise bill was high, and it was openly admitted on the streets that it was a surrender. Messrs. Conkling and Edmunds both declare their firm belief that Hayes will be declared elected by the joint committee. The election of Judge Davis to the Senate from Illinois fell like a bombshell in the Democratic camp. They hoped to bulldoze the two Republican Judges into taking him for the fifth Judge, not that they have much faith in Davis, but they intended to bring the pressure to bear and make him stand up. The Republicans feel easier to-night and declare that a fair show will give them the Presidency beyond a doubt. The bill will be fought bitterly in the House by both parties, but will no doubt pass, as it is well understood that if it fails Mr. Parry will fall back on his constitutional rights and count the vote for Hayes and Wheeler. V.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, January 25. — Calculations of gentlemen about the Capitol to-day were that three-fourths of the members of the House will vote in favor of the bill relative to counting the electoral vote. Should the bill pass to-morrow afternoon, as contemplated, it will be sent to the President on the night of that day, or on Saturday. As the bill involves constitutional questions, it will, under usage, be referred to the Attorney General for examination before final executive action. It is not apprehended that the Attorney General will interpose any objections, as the President to-day repeated that he was in favor of the passage of the bill, considering it to be a measure in the interest of peace and the business of the country now languishing, owing to the uncertainty of the electoral count. It is safe to conclude that the bill will promptly become a law.

## THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

**The Florida Election.**

WASHINGTON, January 25.—J. B. De Berry was before the Committee on Elections yesterday and testified to his remembrance of some telegrams purporting to come from Z. Chandler to Gov. Stearns at Tallahassee. One of the telegrams said in substance: "We must have Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida by fair means or otherwise." Another one read: "Send couriers to each county and secure returns. They must be made to show a majority for Hayes." Gov. Stearns, he said, replied to one telegram by asking for troops and money, and that Chandler replied that he had already had seen the President and Secretary of War, and was authorized by them to say troops and money would be furnished. The troops came shortly afterward.

Upon cross-examination the witness said he was a Democrat; could not remember the contents or purport of any other dispatches to any parties; would not answer questions as to whether he had talked over what he knew, or had taken counsel before coming before the committee for fear he would thus criminate himself; could not remember any Democratic dispatches.

Mr. Schaffer and Mr. Chandler sparring of the character of the alleged telegrams passing between Gov. Stearns and himself, as sworn to by the witness De Barry, the Tallahassee telegraph operator, before the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The House in counting the electoral vote, said he had never sent or received such dispatches, branding them as fabrications, and expressing his intention to make a statement to this effect before the committee.

## LATEST RIVER NEWS.

BROWNSVILLE, January 25, 1877.

River falling; 7 feet 3 inches. Weather clear. Thermometer 23 at 7 P. M.

EVANSVILLE, January 25, 1877.

Weather clear; mercury 

# DAILY GAZETTE

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Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

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KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1877.


PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 50½.

BONDS at FRANKFORT, new 5's, 108¼.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 106¼.

THE letter of our European correspondent printed this morning will be found unusually interesting.

ADVICES from Washington show that the feeling in Republican circles in regard to the surrender by the Senate is bitter.

JUDGE DAVID DAVIS cannot be the fifth man now, as the prize of the Illinois Senatorship has been placed in his hands. That makes the situation even more interesting than ever.

MR. BLAINE never disappoints his friends, and bravely battled against the tide that finally swept the weak-kneed Republicans into a surrender of their constitutional rights.

OHIO already has an excess of gubernatorially inclined patriots who are willing to serve their country by keeping the Governor's chair warm after Gov. HAYES vacates it for the Presidential place.

IF Mr. MURPHY guided by that spirit of malice toward none, and charity for all, did not restrain the tide, there would be held at Library Hall on Sunday night one of the largest indignation meetings ever held in the city.

THE way the Catholic church looks upon religious freedom is thus naively put by the Dublin *Review*,—in its latest utterance. "A Catholic's freedom of conscience is grievously impaired by the civil tolerance of other religions."

SENATOR MORTON, though defeated, through the lack of backbone in his colleagues, still holds his place as the leader of the Republican hosts, and will be remembered when the gentlemen who surrendered to the "bull-dozers" will be laid in their little beds, from whence no defunct politician ever comes.

IT is now in order for the *Dispatch* to arouse a virtuous public indignation against the shocking extravagance and sinful waste of money entailed by the meetings held by Christian women to further the reformation of fallen women. Is it not strange that a righteous public sentiment has not, ere this, cried out against the exorbitant salary of two dollars a day paid to the janitor of the church?

THE unselfish spirit which animates Mr. MURPHY is nobly illustrated in his renunciation of all salary and his determination hereafter to rely upon the voluntary offerings of the people. He is laboring for the salvation of men, and the result of his work is the best proof of the entire absence of selfish designs; such a marvelous outcome could only follow pure, genuine, self-sacrificing Christian effort, and the result is the most crushing answer to the slanderous insinuation of his detractors.

WE would like to ask the editor of the *Dispatch* a little conundrum. Suppose that a minister—a doughty D. D., for instance,—after some labor in preparing a discourse, "upon which hangs all the law and the prophets," should preach the same in a city pulpit, and accept the modest compensation of $25 for the laborious effort; and afterward, administer the same theological dose to a rural congregation,—New Brighton, for instance,—and receive therefore another $35; then subsequently meander to pastures new,—in the neighborhood of Butler, let us suppose,—and feed the flock there with the same fodder,—receiving in return a third installment of $25, and then finally, being the leading editorial writer on a daily journal—say the *Dispatch*—should rehash the ponderous discourse and serve it up as a "live" editorial on a "live" topic to the readers of a "live" paper, and charge for the work at the rate of $10 a day,—we say supposing all these suppositions to be facts in the concrete—would the judicially minded editor of the *Dispatch* consider that the laborer in this instance had been over paid for his work in "such times as these," or would he consider it unkind to suggest that in such a case the preaching of the Gospel was "secondary to the object of making money?"

THE temperance cause must have few active friends in England. The Council of Birmingham has just decided that it is desirable for the municipality to obtain the requisite power "to acquire, on payment of a fair compensation to be fixed by Parliament, all existing interests in the retail sale of intoxicating drinks in the city, and thereafter, if it seems fit, to carry on the trade for the convenience and on behalf of the inhabitants, but so that no individual shall have any pecuniary interest in, or derive any profit from, the sale." This is the system that has been in operation in Gothenberg, Germany. The theory of its advocates is that when the town regulates the sale of liquor, the quality will be better, better men will be in charge of the places where liquor is sold, and the result will be less intemperance and less disorder. The facts, however, show a result just the reverse of this. The official records attest that intemperance and its followings of pauperism and crime have been the outcome of the experiment. It is singular that such a step backward can be taken in a country which professes to be an exponent of an advaced order of civilization and sobriety. What a terrible power such a system would put into the hands of the officers of a municipality in this country. One would contemplate with a feeling of horror the widespread and all-pervading corruption that would overflow every community that had a monopoly of the liquor business. Such a monopoly would be worth all the pickings and stealings of a thousand ordinary contracts, and would open a rare hotbed of corruption, in comparison to which all other sinks of iniquity would be but small circumstances.

### ENGLISH TRADE UNIONS.

The growth of trade unions in England has been slow and hesitating, but has, at last, reached a point where they are a real power in the industries of that country. Their annual meeting was recently held at Newcastle, and their annual reports show that they are alert to all matters that affect their well-being. At the present they are specially interested in certain bills presented to the Home Secretary, which change the law with reference to violations of contracts by workmen from a criminal to a civil offense. The law of 1867, it seems, makes a misdemeanor of violations of contracts. Another bill requires Parliament to define more liberally and accurately the term conspiracy, which now has given such a loose and wide range of meaning, that it is absolutely an instrument of revenge in the hands of bad men, and as such has been frequently availed of. An interpretation is asked that shall at least be similar to what we have under American law.

Another feature of English law, that has been deemed of enough importance by the Union to keep a standing committee on, is that abolishing truck shops, or trading stands, at which articles are sold on credit, to laborers, thus keeping them perpetually in debt, and so establishing a power over them equivalent to that of ownership. It is proposed to have the law on the subject strictly enforced. Another item of law claimed attention. It is termed "bucketing," and embraces all those peaceful devices whereby non-Union men are prevented from working in Union factories when a strike is in progress. The laws on this subject, while not repealed, are understood to be practically a dead letter. These facts serve to show that the English Unionists are not deficient when their interests are taken into account.

Yet they are not inconsiderate and wild. It is said that a disciple of FOURIER, who advocated the establishing of a community farm, could not command the slightest attention. It will be remembered that in this country, twenty years ago, GREELEY led the way into organizations of this kind, after the FOURIER system, and that the enterprise generally failed. But while this system could command no adherents there was an almost unaccountable hostility to job work, the prevailing argument being that it tended to force labor on the market, and so depreciate its price. This hostility is said to permeate all departments of labor in England, applying as well to the skilled as the unskilled. We refer to the completeness and earnestness of this organization as showing that the labor element in England is rising to a higher standard of self-care.

### MR. MURPHY'S SALARY.

The *Dispatch*, that immaculate conservator of public and private morals and erudite embodiment of the wisdom of the ages, has made a new discovery, and yesterday hastened to proclaim it to the world. This new streak of light which has illuminated the powerful intellect of the producer of those soporific "leaders," for which the *Dispatch* has lately gained an unparaleled fame, is in the shape of knowledge to the effect that Mr. Francis Murphy, the temperance reformer, is not the public benefactor he has been supposed to be, but is really primarily influenced more by the love of lucre than love to his fellow-men. The proof of Mr. Murphy's sad venality is in the fact that for his light labors, extending only through seven days of the week and each day prolonged far into the night, he receives the princely remuneration, "considering these times," of a hundred and twenty-five dollars a week. The generous-souled editor forebore to mention the sad circumstance, until it became public talk, and then was only constrained to do so through a fear that if this munificence was persisted in by the few friends of Mr. MURPHY, it might lead the people to conclude that promotion of temperance is only secondary to the object of making money." We will do our neighbor the justice to say that it does not complain of the amount it has been led to contribute, (a sum in comparison with which the widow's mite is a collossal fortune). Neither would it be in accordance with the spirit of charity for all, to give expression to the voice of the general community, in saying that the course of our guileless contemporary has been influenced, from the pressure brought to bear upon it from a source alien to the temperance cause. Nay, we would far rather believe that the editorial mind in this instance has been moved by the generous impulses of the liberal editorial heart which rejoices over the success of the temperance cause, and only raises the warning cry against that which may tend to check the enthusiasm of the people in its behalf. Nevertheless while thus giving our contemporary the full benefit of the slightest doubt as to its sincerity, we must beg leave to dissent from its conclusions.

Let us see how the case stands. Mr. MURPHY has been at work among us several weeks, and has accomplished results that are the marvel of a continent. Now our contemporary was not enthusiastic at the inception of the movement as to its success, and indeed as became a "live" journal, worked off a little of its effervescent humor in brilliant witticisms upon the eccentricities of the reformed men. When the movement, however, had taken such a hold upon the community as to enlist the sympathies of every lover of humanity in our midst, its vision was enlarged, and it saw really some good thing coming out of Nazareth. Then it changed its tactics, faint praise took the place of side-splitting, humorous sallies, and everything was serene until the horrible vision of this excessive salary came up to disturb its equanimity again. Some say it is the eager desire to belittle the movement which has always been underneath the course of the *Dispatch*, which so sharpened the editorial vision to see a mountain where other folks could see no protuberance at all. In the spirit of that charity, however, which thinketh no evil, we cannot fully endorse this opinion. We will only let those logicians who can put two and two together put together the first and the last actions of our contemporary, concerning "Murphy's movement" and then draw their own conclusions as to its animus.

We have no desire to enter into any lengthy argument with the *Dispatch* man to show the fallacy of his position, because we know there is a certain class of people, who if convinced against their will are of the same opinion still. We would suggest, however, to the editor who fears that the pecuniary consideration is the leading incentive in Mr. MURPHY'S work, that he look into the facts a little deeper. Let him see the hungry fed, the naked clothed, the sick provided with medicine, the hand of charity ever open, the worker working from sixteen to eighteen hours a day, resisting calls from other places where he might double and treble his pecuniary reward, and then say if $25 a day is too much for such superhuman toil. Perhaps the editor of the *Dispatch* would like to change places with Mr MURPHY and give us a more shining example of consecrated zeal, self-sacrificing labor, and marvelous success.

And now a closing word for Mr. MURPHY. We hope the great reformer will continue in his God-appointed work of raising fallen humanity, regardless of any covert insinuations that may be the emanations of the gangrene of jealousy and cynicism. He has the endorsement of all that is pure and philanthropic in the community. He is making his life beautiful and blessed to the people by building up ruined homes, restoring lost manhood, wiping the tear from the pale cheek of sorrow, bringing sunshine into hearts that have long been under the darkest shadow, bringing gladness into eyes long used only to tears, awakening a broader charity in all hearts, and bringing a baptism of love to God and love to man upon the people. Let him pursue his work, upheld by the co-operation of every lover of human-kind in our midst, inspired by the prayerful sympathy of every Christian heart, urged onward by the grateful praises of those redeemed through his efforts, and nerved to his work by a contemplation of the great harvest yet to be gathered in. Then when these detractors would pull him down to a discussion in order that he may be diverted from his purpose and so the work fail the answer of Nehemiah to Sanballat, without egotism may be his, "I am doing a great work so that I cannot come down."

### THE SURRENDER.

The result was as we had anticipated, and the compromise bill has passed the Senate. The House is now having it under discussion and making a show of some resistance, but that it will go through that body is a foregone conclusion, or else the Democrats are not so wise as we have given them credit with being.

We have carefully read the arguments in favor of the bill made by Mr. CONKLING and the others, and are yet compelled to dissent from their views. We desire that the count be peaceable just as much as any friend of the bill does, but even peace at the expense of the constitution is too dear. We had no fear that there would be any serious trouble over the count by the plan which has always been pursued,—the count by the Vice President. Neither did we wish to take unfair advantage by that. We believe that HAYES has been fairly elected and that any fair count before any honest tribunal will so demonstrate. We yet have full faith that the outcome will be HAYES' inauguration, and we await the count under this bill to see just what complications it will relieve us of.

### NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Vermont has had fifty-one inches of snow this winter, and more coming.

—Brussels has a cremation society which numbers four hundred members.

—Soldiers who have lost both an arm and leg are now entitled to a pension of $37 per month.

—Prof. Swing says that common sense is the best guardian angel any young man can have around.

—Marshal Bazaine and his family are now residing in great poverty at a little village of the Asturias.

—The Story farm, on Oil creek, Venango county, has produced in the last fifteen years 2,128,707 barrels of oil, and yielded dividends amounting in the aggregate to $3,792,600.

—It is said that M. Leon Gambetta, in some respects the foremost politician in France, is suffering from a complication of heart disease and dropsy, and cannot live more than two years longer.

—The play which Mr. Bret Harte and Mr. Mark Twain are writing together is to belong to Mr. Charles Parsloe, the *Hop Sing* of "Two Men of Sandy Bar." His character is, of course, to be that of a Chinaman.

—A Western poet says that he has waited for "Some bard of powerful song, To pour music on the throng,

Kin to those sweet strains that touched us
From the harp we fain would miss,
That went down in Ashtabula
In the soul of P. P. Bliss."

—The Rothschilds are said to be worth —all of them together—the agreeable sum of $3,400,000,000. One of them, Baron Edward, has just purchased at auction a curious piece of furniture, covered with plates of Sevres, for 700,000 francs.

—The new gentlemen's fashion of shooting at ladies who decline proposals of marriage received a severe check yesterday. Judge Gildersleeve decorated its latest votary with a sentence to ten years' imprisonment. This will tend to discourage one of the noblest of our national sports.

—The efforts of Prof. Masson to preserve the house in which Milton lived during the Commonwealth have proved unavailing, and it is now in course of demolition. There Milton began "Paradise Lost." Jeremy Bentham and William Hazlitt afterwards occupied the house.

—Marion Harland, who is travelling abroad for her health, is improving, but is still unable to bear the fatigue of even writing a letter. Her husband, the Rev. E. P. Terhune, has been offered the chaplaincy of the American chapel in Rome for two years, with a comfortable salary and three months' vacation every summer.

—At a public meeting in Chicago, Mr. Moody stated that the royalty of P. P. Bliss' musical publication had amounted to about $60,000, all of which had been devoted to charitable purposes. "I once asked him," said Mr. Moody, "to take $5,000 for himself, telling him I thought he needed it; but he would not take a farthing."

—The Prussian Field Marshal, Manteuffel, who is also titular Field Marshal of the Russian army, was asked to take command of their troops on the Turkish frontier. He was given to understand from headquarters, however, that, while a German subject and a Prussian officer, it would be impossible for him to accept the offer.

—A pauper in the New Castle, Del., almshouse recently received a draft for five hundred dollars from Ireland to bear him back home, where a legacy of thirty-five thousand dollars awaited him. In a month's time after cashing the draft he had not a cent left, and his friends raised enough money to ship him to Liverpool. 'Put a beggar on horseback," &c.

—Gov. Hayes remains hard at work at the Capitol of Ohio. He is very reticent in regard to the present situation, but one of his friends, the President of the National Bank, says the Governor feels that he has been honestly elected to the Presidential chair by 185 votes, and that he has no idea of future trouble, feeling that all will go right through a legal channel.

—Moody's work in Chicago resulted in the gathering of about 2,500 members into the churches, viz.: Baptist, 300; Congregational, 300; Methodist, 700; Presbyterian, 750; Reformed Episcopal, 300; besides many received into the German, Welch, and other smaller churches not definitely repoated. Then there is a large number awakened who may join in the future.

—When Edwin Adams wrote his name on a San Francisco hotel register, the clerk said, "Too thin, sir. Ned Adams is dead," and produced a newspaper obituary to prove it. The bewildered actor sent for Florence, who certified to the strawberry mark. Adams remarked in conclusion, "It's only another case of Enoch Arden, except that I took my wife with me."

—Senator Blaine found a beautiful bouquet on his desk in the Senate chamber when he first appeared there the other day. He looked hale, hearty, and happy, and the Senators all rushed at him to congratulate him. Mrs. Blaine will not go to Washington this winter. She evidently did not care to go until her husband held his seat by the election of the Legislature rather than the temporary appointment of a Governor, and as there are scarcely six weeks of the session left, doesn't think it worth while now to break up the establishment in Augusta and remove to Washington for so short a period.

### THE POET IN THE CITY.

The Poet stood in the sombre town,
And spake to his heart, and said:
"Oh! weary prison, devised by man!
Oh! seasonless place, and dead!"
His heart was sad, for afar he heard
The sound of the Spring's light tread.

He thought he saw in the pearly East
The pale March sun arise,
The happy housewife beneath the thatch,
With hand above her eyes,
Look out to the cawing rooks, that built
So near to the quiet skies.

Out of the smoke, and noise, and sin,
The heart of the Poet cried:
"Oh! God, but to be Thy laborer there,
On the gentle hill's green side!
To leave the struggle of want and wealth,
And the battle of lust and pride!"

He bent his ear, and he heard afar
The growing of tender things,
And his heart broke forth with the traveling earth,
And shook with the tremulous wings
Of sweet brown birds that have never known
The dirge of the city's sins.

And later, when all the earth was green
As the Garden of the Lord,
Primroses opening their innocent face,
Cowslips scattered abroad,
Bluebells mimicking summer skies,
And the song of the thrush outpoured—

The changeless days were so sad to him
That the Poet's heart beat strong,
And he struggled as some poor caged lark,
And he cried: "How long! How long!
I have missed a Spring I can never see,
And the song of birds is gone.

But when the time of the roses came,
And the nightingale hushed her lay,
The Poet, still in the dusty town,
Went quietly on his way—
A poorer poet by just one Spring,
And a richer man by suffering.

*C. C. Fraser Tyler in Spectator.*

## THE GERMAN AT HIS HOME.

### The Manners and Customs of the "Faderland."

**General Similarity of Saxon Utilizations—Feudal Survivals—The Rathskeller—Business Hours—The Apprentice System—Gesegnete Mahlzeit—Family Gatherings—Engagements.**

*Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.*

It is in little things that we often find the greatest differences, and in looking at Germany with American eyes this is especially the case. For our civilization is the same Teutonic, Norman, or North European civilization after all, and it is only in the little, really non-essentials, that we differ. If we go to China or India we see results that have sprung from widely different causes. Even in Spain and Italy we find a strangely different culture grown almost directly from the rank old Roman civilization. But English, Germans and Americans have so much in common that they find, if they take the trouble to look, that down below the surface the same net-work of roots nourishes them all. We have, to be sure, some very great and vital differences in our schemes of life and systems of government, and it may be that a few more centuries of the system now prevailing in Germany of mixing every man's bread with gunpowder may separate us more widely, but at present it seems to me that there is something that won't let us forget that we are all Saxons.

Hengist and Horsa sailed from the Weser when they went over to capture Britain from the Celts; and so the Englishman might claim the same sort of relationship with the *Nieder Sachsen* peasant near Bremen who has clung to the home of his fathers, as the New-Englishman claims with the Anglo Saxon yeoman of Lincolnshire. In other words if England is the mother country, Germany is the grandmother country, and a very lusty old ancestress she is of whom we may feel proud. Many of the old Saxon farm houses in this neighborhood are still adorned with two rudely carved horses heads, said to commemorate those heroes of old who took possession of Britain—heroes, I confess, who have been quietly stowed away in the same corner of my brain as that which contains Romulus and Remus, and Castor and Pollu. Those Saxons who remained were not as lucky as those who left, in maintaining their liberties, and though the half-Saxon Stedingers have furnished us with one of the bravest episodes in the history of the struggle for popular liberty, yet they failed, and feudalism ground down the peasants deeper perhaps and longer than in most other places. To this day many of the peasants here about owe and pay fealty and homage to the lords of the manors, and hold their lands under strange old conditions and drawbacks. On the vast and fertile plains along the North Sea and about the mouths of the Elbe, the Weser, and the Ems, one is surprised to see, in these days of machinery, that the old sickle and scythe and flail are still in use; but upon investigation you are told that the large proprietors cannot afford to use machine labor, because he gets hand labor for nothing. Each little lease-holder must pay certain days' work, of various kinds, as part of what is due to his feudal lord. Certain tributes of cattle and crops must also find their way into the seigneurial barns, and in many cases, when a peasant dies, the landlord has a right to claim from his estate the best horse, cow, sheep, pig and piece of furniture. Such rights and claims were at one time almost universal, but now they linger on only here and there, and will doubtless ere long disappear altogether.

I went into the quaint old wine cellar of the Rathhaus here the other evening to get my supper, and, finding no one I knew, I was thrown upon my own resources, and naturally it was about these quaint old matters that I thought. Surely one can be pardoned for letting the mind stray back into the dim centuries, when sitting in full view of the famous twelve apostle casks in a cellar where you can even yet get the wine dated, in fact, as far back as two hundred and fifty years, and the vaulted roofs of which were hoary with age when Columbus was a squalling Genoese baby, and the ancestors of Montezuma held their despotic sway and worshiped in the bloody temples of the metropolis of the undiscovered world. Queer things those vaults must have concealed in their time. Queer deeds they must have heard discussed during all these centuries, and queer truths they must have heard from many a queer fish as he bob-nobbed over his goblet of Rhenish.

But this is not the place for a phansay of the Rathskeller, nor am I so vain as to attempt to imitate the great fantastic poet's famous reverie. So I shall leave the wine cellar to *Hauff*, and come down to the prosaic present.

A Bremen merchant goes to his office at nine o'clock in the morning, after having eaten his first light breakfast of bread and coffee. At from eleven to twelve he goes to his favorite restaurant or club for his second breakfast, usually consisting of cold meat, bread and butter, and beer or wine. At one o'clock he goes to the Exchange. As all merchants go, of course the Exchange is very large, and each merchant has his regular spot, on or near which he can usually be found during exchange hours. The hall is cut up at right angles by imaginary lines, which are lettered or numbered. Then if you want to find Mr. Smith, you look at the book and find that his place is, say at 15 W, you then look at the ner h wall to see wh re 15 is, and at the east to find W. Then, where the lines drawn from those two cross, you should find Mr. Smith. And if Mr. Smith has nothing whatever to do, and has not had for days, you will probably observe that he has a very important air, and is apparently talking of confidential matters of great commercial moment with one of his neighbors. Holding him by a button-hole, and twinkling his brow, he is probably saying, in a momentous whisper: "I hear Eliza is about to become engaged to that young Wachenmeyer." Judging only from appearances, one would suppose that some business of vast importance was on the tapis; but when times are bad, as at present, one must not judge altogether by appearances.

At two, everybody dines, and all offices are closed. During the quarter hour before the cafes and restaurants have been thronged with men, as they are again after three o'clock. From three to half past four or five, men stay with their families or play cards in the restaurants and clubs. After that they go to their offices and stay until half past seven, or if very busy, even until eight or nine. The result is that the audiences in the theatres (which begin at half past six) consist almost wholly of ladies until the piece is half over.

I have heard that an effort was made to change these very unpractical hours, and, by having dinner in the evening, to utilize the two or three hours of daylight in the middle of the day. The cooks, however, are said to have struck, and Bremen continues to dine at two, and to throw away the best hours of the day.

For clerks this is not by any means pleasant. The system of apprentices is in full operation here and each large office has usually four of them, as they get a new one each year and the time of apprenticeship lasts four years. The new one, or youngest, as he is called, is expected, in most offices, to be at his place at eight o'clock in the morning, he has from 2 to 3½ for dinner and then he is usually at the office until 8½ or 9. After the first year it is better as then he being no longer youngest, escapes much of the drudgery and need not appear in the morning before 9 o'clock nor, except on especially busy days, stay later than 7½ o'clock in the evening. During the four years of apprenticeship these young men get no pay, though in most respectable offices they receive New Year's presents if they have behaved satisfactorily. So these young men must work four years for nothing, but the knowledge of business which they acquire, and after that, if they are lucky enough to pass the necessary examinations, and have money enough to live on, and buy their own uniforms and equipments, they are only obliged to serve one year in the army, after which, except for a few weeks every year, they will be free. If they can't pass the requisite examinations, however, to become a one-year volunteer, they have to serve three years as a private before they are free. Thus it is easily seen that, what with his apprenticeship and his soldiering, a young man must pass at least five years after leaving school before he can begin to earn his living as a clerk. Accustomed as we are to our more speedy ways in America, this seems to be a long time, and I must also say that, as far as I, as an outsider, can determine, they are no more thorough, honest, or successful than our American merchants are, and, as a rule, by no means so enterprising.

People here dine at two and sup at nine. If you walk down street just after dinner every acquaintance you meet will touch his hat and say: *Gesegnete mahlzeit* (Blessed meal), a custom which I find very pleasant and friendly. If you dine with friends, when you rise from the table you make this same remark and shake hands. In Bremen the custom of having family dinner parties every Sunday is almost universal, and is regarded with an especial reverence. I have known men refuse an invitation to dinner on Sunday in a tone of voice that seemed to betoken that the last thing in the world that they would think of doing would be absenting themselves from one of these family gatherings. The theory is a sweet one, but I rather doubt about the practice. Sisters-in-law and brothers-in-law and cousins cannot always be induced to dwell together in unity, and I know no natural law to prevent relations from being excessively disagreeable to each other. However, not having any right here to take part in any of these family dinners, and knowing "how bitter a thing it is to look into happiness through another man's eyes," I acknowledge that it is possible that I am prejudiced and incapable of judging.

Of one thing I am quite sure, however, and that is that no bashful young man ought to select this part of Germany to become engaged in, for it seems to me to be a most complex and trying ordeal. Of course the question has to be popped to the young lady as in other countries, and of course the horrid ordeal with the parents has also to be gone through with, but then the real trouble begins. An engagement is announced at once, and the next two or three days at noon the betrothed couple and the parents of the bride have to sit in state and receive the calls and congratulations of the friends of both families; then cards announcing the engagement are sent to all acquaintances, who also bring calls and congratulations, and often the announcement is also printed in the newspapers. One or two evenings after the announcement the gentleman's friends hire a band and serenade the lady, and sometimes the gentleman too, though usually he is at her house, where supper is ready, and the serenade bringers are asked in and entertained. After this, all the relations are expected to invite the young couple to dinner, and this is very trying. First you must be on your best behavior, (always an awful state of affairs to me,) then you must make a number of new acquaintances, whom you are expected to treat with much cordiality, because they are soon to be relations. Then your health is sure to be proposed at each dinner, with a speech, to which you must be prepared to reply. And (a not insignificant item if the circle of relations is large) you are expected to give the servant at the door either a half or a whole louis d'or as you leave.

I have a few more peculiar customs noted down, but as I find that I have filled my usual space, I must wait until another time.

W. K.

### What He Left.

"I hear your rich uncle is dead," remarked a Chicago sport to a brother swell the other morning.

"Yes," solemnly replied the party addressed, "he is dead."

"Did he leave you anything?" asked the friend.

"Well, I should think so," said the mourner.

"What?"

"He left me—out!"

And the procession moved sadly on.


Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Child, T. A. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR. Solicitor—JOHN S. BAILEY.

MY WIFE

Insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


ALLCOCK'S
POROUS PLASTERS.
Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them and so avoid miserable IMITATIONS.
B. BRANDRETH, Pres't,
448 Office, 294 Canal St., New York.


## POLITICAL.

### PITTSBURGH.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
J. F. DENNISTON,
TWENTIETH WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
THOS. S. MITCHELL,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR MAYOR,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
Subject to the Republican City Convention.

FOR MAYOR,
JARED M. BRUSH,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY COMPTROLLER,
R. M. SNODGRASS,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
R. B. BROWN,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

### ALLEGHENY.

FOR MAYOR,
WALTON WOOLSEY,
ELEVENTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

FOR MAYOR,
W. C. COOKE,
FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY,
Will be a candidate before the Republicans of Allegheny for the nomination of Mayor.

FOR MAYOR,
THOS. MEGRAW,
FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting. 184

## DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND—THE DIRECTORS of the NATIONAL IRON AND STEEL PUBLISHING CO. have declared a dividend of two and one half per cent., to be paid on or after FEBRUARY 1st, 1877. P. WOODS, c32 Treasurer.

DIVIDEND—THE MANAGERS OF THE EWALT STREET BRIDGE CO. have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share, payable at No. 406 Penn street, on and after Jan. 25, 1877. CHRISTIAN SIEBERT, Treasurer. January 5, 1877. c27

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED GAS CO., PITTSBURGH, January 13, 1877.

DIVIDEND NO. 2.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Consolidated Gas Co. have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share out of the earnings of the past six months payable on and after January, 25th inst. n91 D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Sec'y.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO VENDERS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.
All persons found selling Fruit and Vegetables from unbranded boxes and baskets (used as measures) will be dealt with according to law. W. W. TYSON, County Sealer of Weights and Measures, No. 41 Federal street, Box 243, Pittsburgh. Office hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

## ELECTIONS.

OFFICE MASS. MINING COMPANY, No. 47 Fifth avenue, PITTSBURGH, December 21st, 1876.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Mass. Mining Company have this day levied an assessment of one dollar per share on the capital stock of the company, payable at the office of the company, 47 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 10th day of February, 1877.
JAMES W. BROWN, n19 Secretary and Treasurer.


DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1877. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24. 1877.

AT
Wm. Semple's.
A new and choice assortment of
WHITE GOODS
Of our own importation, is now to hand, and enables us to offer a rare and beautiful line of these goods, consisting of Swisses, Tarlatanes, Plain, Plaid, Striped and Figured Nainsooks, Plain, Plaid, Striped and Figured Jaconets, and new designs and styles in White and Insertion P. K's, and at remarkably low prices. We are offering
SPECIAL BARGAINS
In the following goods: Seasonable low priced Dress Goods, Sateen, Cashmere and Sicilian Brocades, Colored Alpacas and Poplins,
MOHAIRS, SERGES,
Plaids, Plain and Barred Silk Poplins, fine qualities in Dress Goods, Black Alpacas and Mohairs, Black and Colored Cashmeres, while our value in
BLACK SILKS,
At the prices they are offered, stand undoubtedly unrivaled anywhere. Ladies' and Children's Furs, Ladies' Sacques,
CLOAKS AND WRAPS,
Misses' and Children's Cloaks and Sacques, Ladies' Merino, all wool and
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,
Ladies' and Misses' Muslin and Felt Skirts, Ladies' New Shawls of all kinds.
BOOTS, SHOES,
Gaiters, Slippers, Gum and Arctic Overshoes, Ready-made Clothing of all kinds. New lines of
GOODS OPENING DAILY.
While we are pleased to announce we feel confident in still leading in value, variety and low prices, at
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

1877-
JANUARY 10th.
SPECIAL SALE
OF
Hamburg Embroideries!
Best Value Ever Offered.
We have just opened our first importation of
Hamburg Trimmings
FOR THE
PRESENT SEASON.
The stock is the most complete ever shown in this market. Many of the patterns are entirely new, and the prices are lower than ever known before, ranging from 5 cents per yard up to the finest grades. Attention is also invited to the New Torchon or Smyrna Hand-made Linen Lace. This is a new article, and very durable as a trimming for Ladies' Undergarments.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.
HARDWARE.

FRIEDMANN'S
INJECTORS,



FOR
STEAM BOILERS
TAKES THE PREMIUM.
They start promptly. Do not lower the boiler pressure when feeding. Feed warm water at high and low pressure. Deliver more water with less steam than any other. Have no movable parts to get out of order.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO
Bailey, Farrell & Co.
167 Smithfield St.,
PITTSBURGH PA.
AMERICAN SOAP WORKS.
A. WILSON & CO.,
45 and 47 Ross street, Pittsburgh,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Family Soaps & Candles.
Orders by mail promptly attended to. Send for price list.
JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
Foot of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
NO. 100 GRANT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

AT
Wm. Semple's.
Still further bargains in
DOMESTICS.
Best Fast Colored Calicos, light and dark, at 5 and 6½c.
Yard Wide Dark Chintzes at 6½c.
Yard Wide Cretonnes and Chintzes, best styles at 8½ and 10c.
A few short lengths fine
IRISH LINENS,
At one-third their real value in prices.
A few slightly imperfect Damask Napkins, extra fine quality at 87½c per dozen, worth $1 25.
A few short lengths Turkey Red Damasks, and extensive variety of patterns and shades in same—very cheap.
HEAVY CRASH
For Towellings at 5, 6¼, 8½ and 10c—Special bargains.
All-linen Damask Towels, at 8½, 10, 12½c and upwards—extra value. All-linen
LOOM DAMASKS,
Slightly imperfect at 25c per yard.
Loom Damasks, extra good value, at 30, 35, 37½ and 44c. Satin finish fine
TABLE DAMASKS,
At 50c, 62½c and 75c—superior bargains. Fine Bleached
SHIRTING MUSLINS,
At 6¼, 7 and 8½c. LONSDALE and FRUIT OF THE LOOM Shirting Muslin, at 10c per yard.
☞These two makes, the favorite Shirtings of housekeepers, are so well known that they have no equal for family use, at or near this price.
At 9c, fine half
BLEACHED MUSLIN,
An extra bargain, rather lower than usual.
Turkey Red Damasks, new designs, at 70, 75c and $1.
Unsurpassed bargains anywhere in Domestic and Housekeeping Goods, at
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT
OF THE
PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
For the year ending December 31, 1876.

CASH CAPITAL.....$ 100,000 00
ASSETS.
Bonds and Mortgages, first liens.....$137,387 08
Real Estate.....7,862 81
Bills Receivable.....8,920 85
Collateral Loans.....11,889 59
School Bonds, 5th ward, Allegheny.....5,000 00
Tradesman's Nat. Bank Stock.....7,900 00
Third Nat. Bank Stock.....3,250 00
Interest due and accrued.....2,958 73
Premiums in course of collection.....4,268 89
Cash in Bank and Office.....11,382 01
$ 200,690 56
RECEIPTS.
Premiums.....$ 33,259 80
Interest and Rents.....13,594 26
$

## FINANCIAL.


**SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.**

Cor: Diamond and Wood Streets,

Germania Bank Building

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.


# DAILY GAZETTE.

## FINANCIAL.

**Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.**

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, January 26, 1877. }

There are no particular changes to note in local financial affairs. Business at the banks yesterday was light, and the supply of loanable funds showed an increase. Good parties had no difficulty in obtaining such accommodations as they wished—the desire to loan being greater than the desire to borrow. In real estate matters there is a slight looking up owing to the approach of "renting time," and there are some changes being made, but they are of a character to hardly fix the market. People seem more anxious to lease at low rates this year than to make any permanent investment.

VOLUNTARY EXAMINATIONS IN LIFE INSURANCE.

The subject of the voluntary examination of life insurance companies is discussed in the last number of the *Financial and Commercial Chronicle*. It considers the step taken in this direction by a leading New York company as an excellent one that should be followed by all the companies, and if they find these to have been truthfully reported by the officers of the company, they can "infer" that all the other accounts are equally correct.

THE PANIC IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of last week has the following paragraph about the effects on California street of the recent appreciation in mining stocks: "The heavy decline in mining values during the past few days has given rise to various rumors touching the financial standing of a number of parties. Inquires made at noon to-day failed to substantiate the truthfulness of these rumors, and it is, therefore, perhaps unnecessary to parade the names of the parties alleged to be in financial straits. It is undoubtedly true that several brokers and operators in stocks are having a hard time of it just now, but some of their distress arises from their desire to carry the depreciated property of their clients. Up to noon to-day the only suspension authenticated was that of William L. Duncan, a member of the Pacific Exchange, and it is greatly to be hoped that all others may be able to get through the crisis safely."

FLUCTUATIONS IN GOLD.

Gold has fluctuated very materially during the last fourteen years. The advance began in June, 1862, when from two to three per cent above currency, it rose in July to 119. After reaching 172 in 1868, it declined in the same year to 123. The upward tendency again began, and in July, 1864, it touched the unprecedented figure of 285. The closing quotation of that year was 244. The end of the rebellion was followed for the most part by a decline. In 1868, however, it was rated higher than in 1867, and on Friday, July, 1869, it ran up to 162¼, a figure not reached since. Through 1870 and 1871 its course was steadily downward, but in 1872 there was a temporary rise above 115, succeeded in the same year by a fall to 108⅛. The present quotations are almost as low as in 1862. With the steady decline of gold, as exhibited during the last few years, there is good reason to believe that the resumption of specie payments will take place in 1879, or in the near future.

BANK CAPITAL CONVERTED INTO GOLD.

The New York *Shipping List* says: "A movement is on foot among some of our local banks to take advantage of the present low price of gold to put at least a part of their capital in gold. Whatever is done in this way will just be so much accomplished in the way of preparing for 1879. If the premium on gold entirely disappears comparatively little could be lost by the banks; while if the price of gold should, for any reason, advance, the banks could only gain by it. It is a matter well worth the consideration of every bank."

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 106 | 5-2's 1865 coupons | 117 |
| U. S. 6's 1881, coup | 114¾ | 10-40's | 113¾ |
| " 1865 | 108¾ | Currency 6's | 123¾ |
| " 1865 new | 110¾ | New 5 per cents | 122¾ |
| 5-20's 1867 | 115¾ | 4½'s coupons | 113¾ |
| RAILWAYS. | | | |
| N. Y. Central | 102¾ | Ohio & Mississippi | 7 |
| Erie | 19¾ | Union Pacific | 63 |
| L. S. | 85¾ | Toledo & Wabash | 6¾ |
| C. C. & I. C. | 3 | Harlem | 133¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 18½ | Adams Express | 101½ |
| Do. Pref | 48 | American Express | 54 |
| Lake Shore | 87¾ | U. S. Express | 53½ |
| Do. Central | 49¾ | W. Fargo & Co. Ex | 84 |
| Northwestern com. | 56¾ | Quicksilver | 14¾ |
| Do. Pref | 87¾ | Fort Wayne | 101½ |
| Rock Island | 102 | Hannibal & St. Jo. | 12¾ |
| Clove. & Pitts | 93½ | Panama | 122¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 18½ | Iron Mountain | 93¾ |
| Western Union Tel. | 77¾ | N. J. Central | 93¾ |
| Delaware, L. & W. | 72¾ | Del. & Hudson | 86¾ |

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| P. R. R. | (B) 48¾ | Con. Trans (B) | 25¾ |
| Reading (B) | 19¾ | Mine Hill (A) | 63 |
| U. Cos. of N. J. (B) | 140¾ | A. V. R. R. | 89 |
| Oil Creek (B) | 8¾ | P. C. & St. L. | (A 85¾ |
| Lehigh Valley (B) | 49¾ | N. Pacific bonds | 72¾ |

NEW YORK, January 25, 1877.

Money was easier at 3@4, closing at 3; prime mercantile paper 4½@6. The customs receipts were $453,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $192,000. The clearings were $27,000,000. Sterling was firm at 483½@485. Gold opened at 106, and closed at 106¼. The carrying rate was 2 to 5. At London silver is 58 1-16 pence. Here silver bars are $1.33½ greenbacks and $1.25½ gold; silver coin $1.25½. Governments were active and firm. Railroad bonds were generally firm. St. Pauls Lacrosse Division, declined to 96, and Great Western firsts to 103. State securities were better for Tennessees; the rest steady.

The announcement that the compromise counting bill had passed the Senate had but little effect upon either stocks or gold. The stock market was weak in early dealings, and prices declined ½ to 1 per cent., but towards midday a firmer feeling set in, and there was a partial recovery during the afternoon. Speculation was dull, and the course of the market irregular. The coal stocks were generally weak and lower, as were also St. Paul and Illinois Central. The remainder of the list was quiet and mostly firmer. The transactions were 124,000 shares, of which 7,000 were Pacific Mail, 22,000 Western Union, 10,000 St. Pauls, 10,000 Erie, 35,000 Lake Shore, 2,000 Union Pacific, 5,000 Michigan Central, 2,000 Illinois Central, 13,000 Lackawanna and 7,000 New Jersey Central.

*Governments.*—United States coupons of 1881, 114¾; 5-20s of 1865, 108½; do. of 1865, new, 110¾; do. of 1867, 113¾; do. of 1868, 117; new 5s, 112; new 4½s, 104½; 10-40s, 113¾; do. coupons, 113¾; currency sixes, 123¾.

*State Bonds.*—Tennessee, old, 43; do. new, 42½; Virginia, new, 30; do. old, 30; Missouri 6s, 104¼.

*Stocks.*—Western Union Telegraph Company, 77½; Quicksilver, 14¾; do. preferred, 37½; Pacific Mail, 18½; Mariposa, 5½; do. preferred, 6½; Adams Express, 101½; Wargo Express, 84; American Express, 55; United States Express, 53¾; New York Central, 102¾; Erie, 19½; do. preferred, 47¾; Harlem, 140; do. pref'd, 136; Michigan Central, 49¾; Panama, 22; Union Pacific, 63; Lake Shore, 87¾; Illinois Central, 85¾; Pittsburgh, 93; Northwestern common, 56½; do. preferred, 87¾; C., C., C. & I., 3?; New Jersey Central, 93¾; Rock Island, 102; St. Paul, 18; do. preferred, 47¾; Toledo & Wabash, 6¾; Fort Wayne, 100¾; Terre Haute, 8; do. preferred, 14; Chicago & Alton, 101; do. preferred, 110; Ohio & Mississippi, 7¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 72½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 18½; Missouri Pacific, 102; Indiana Central, 3; Burlington & Quincy, 184; Hannibal & St. Joe, 12¾; Central Pacific, 8; Union, 103¾; Sinking Fund, 97; Land Grants, 102¾.

LONDON, January 25.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England decreased £125,000 in the past week. The bullion withdrawn on balance to-day was £45,000. The proportion of reserve to liability is 45¾ per cent. Consols: 96 5-16; 5-20's of 1865, 105½; do. of 1867, 109½; 10-40s, 110; new 5s, 107½; New York Central, 101; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 20.

PARIS, January 25.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 147,700,000 francs in the past week. Rentes, 107f 32½c.

FRANKFORT, January 25.—U. S. new 5s, 103½.

## COMMERCIAL.

**Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.**

**PITTSBURGH MARKETS.**

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, January 25, 1877. }

While general business continues backward and not what it should be and generally is at this particular time, there is a more cheerful feeling in commercial circles, and many merchants and manufacturers are hopeful of at least a fair spring trade. Commercial journals from all quarters unite in saying that with an amicable settlement of the presidential question, trade in all its varied branches will revive.

ALES—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X ₰ bbl to the city and ₰ to country; XX ₰10; India ₰11. half bbls in proportion.

ASHES—The demand continues light and prices are easy but unchanged. Common Soda Ash, 2¾a3; refined do, 3a3¼. Nitrate Soda, 2¾a3. Pearls, 6½a7. Potash, 5½a6. Arsenic, 5a5½c. Manganese, 6a6½. Flour Spar, 2a2½. Black Lead, 4a5.

APPLE-BUTTER—Continues dull; quoted at 35a40c ₰ gallon in kegs and firkins.

APPLES—Continue dull but prices remain unchanged; selling in a jobbing way, from store, at ₰1a1.50 ₰ bbl for common to good and ₰1.75a2 for choice fruit.

BROOM CORN—Demand fair for the better grades. We quote from actual sales: Choice No. 1 Hurl, 6½; choice No. 2 Hurl, 6; choice brush that will work up, 5a5½; choice self-working, 4¼a4¾; do. hurnides and covers, 4a4½; good crooked, 3a3½.

BEANS—The supply is light, and prices are firm with an upward tendency; we now quote at ₰2a2.25 ₰ bushel, as to quality, to the wholesale trade.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3¾a4 cents.

BUTTER—The general position of the market has not changed much recently; trade is still reported slow with a supply considerably in excess of present wants, although (as intimated before in these columns) some dealers look for a higher range of prices within the next few weeks. Prime to choice rolls, 23a25c; medium to good, 18a20; do solid packs, 12a15; common, 8a10c.

BROOMS—Like everything else, have been moving slowly during December and early part of this month, but we notice a decided change within the past week. Orders are coming in to the manufacturers freely. No. 1 Corn, wholesaling, and the indications are very good for a brisk demand from this time forward. We quote 'Union' factory as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Patent Screw Ferule (plain handles, velvet finish | | 4 strings, weigh 2½ | ₰ doz 4 75 |
| No 3 extra Parlor do | | 4 do | do 4 50 |
| No 4 do | do | 3 do | do 3 75 |
| No 2 do | do | 2 do | do 3 00 |
| No 5 carpet do | do | 4 do | do 2 75 |
| No 4 carpet do | do | 3 do | do 2 25 |
| No 3 carpet do | do | 2 do | do 2 00 |
| No 6 Hurl Palated Brace | | do | do 2 75 |
| No 5 Hurl Velvet | | 3 do | do 2 50 |
| No 4 Hurl do | | 2 do | do 2 25 |
| No 3 Hurl Brace | | do | do 2 00 |
| No 2 Hurl—plain handle | | 2 do | do 1 75 |
| No 1 Hurl | | do | do 1 50 |

Railroad, Steamboat, Mill and Stable (Hard wood) plain 3d 4 do 2 00a2 25

Whisks (6, 8 and 10 and 12 inch) Velvet 1 50a1 75

Do. Do. Barber (12 and 14 inch) Plain 1 50a2 25

Toy (Fancy Handles, 10 and 12 inch) vel. 1 50a1 75

Do. do. do. do. plain 2 25a1 50

Misses (Velvet 2 25

CIDER—Is quoted nominally at ₰3a4 ₰ bbl, as to quality.

CRANBERRIES—Quoted at ₰2a2.25 ₰ bbl, as to quality.

CHEESE—The market continues fairly active and firmer, and we advance our quotations to 14¾ to 15c for wholesale lots; retail trade additional in a jobbing way for prime Ohio Factory.

CORDAGE & ROPE—There is a fair trade but no change in prices, which we annex as follows:

MANILLA ROPE.

| | |
|---|---|
| ¾ inch diameter and upwards | 14¾ cts, per lb |
| ½ and 5-16 in. diameter | 15¾ " |
| ¼ and 5-16 in. diameter | 15¾ " |
| Tarred rope and lath yarn | 14¾ " |
| Hay, stave and leather twine | 14¾ " |

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES

| | |
|---|---|
| Hawser laid | 15¾ cts, per lb |
| " Bolt Rope, Yarn | 15¾ " |
| Sand Pump Rope | 15¾ " |

SISAL ROPE.

| | |
|---|---|
| ¾ inch diameter and upwards | 11¾ cts, per lb |
| ½ " | 12¾ " |
| ¼ and 5-16 in. diameter | 12¾ " |
| Hay, spoke and leather twine | 11¾ " |
| Lath Yarn | 11¾ " |

CANNED GOODS—Following are the current jobbing rates:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 lb Peaches | $2 25 | 2 lb Pears | $2 00 |
| 2 lb Peaches | 1 75 | 2 lb Pine Apples | 2 00 |
| 2 lb Blackberries | 1 50 | 3 lb Tomatoes | 1 90 |
| 2 lb Strawberries | 1 75 | 2 lb Lima Beans | 1 90 |
| 2 lb Pine Apple | 2 00 | 2 lb String Beans | 1 25 |
| 2 lb Whortleberries | 2 00 | 2 lb Cherries | 2 00 |
| 2 lb Raspberries | 2 25 | | |

CEMENT, &c., &c.—Cements are firmer in consequence of advanced rail freights. Portland, ₰4 ₰ bbl; Rosendale, ₰2.75; Youghiogheny, ₰1.75; Mills & Co.'s, ₰2; Louisville, ₰2. Calcined Plaster —French's, ₰4; New York, ₰3.50. Land Plaster, ₰4. White Lime, ₰1.35a1.50.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no movement worthy of mention in Apples, and they can only be quoted nominal at sale ₰ lb for prime to choice. Halves Peaches are moving slowly at 12a13c ₰ lb.

DRESSED HOGS—7a8c ₰ lb.

DRIED PEAS—In good demand at ₰1.50 ₰ bushel in round lots and ₰1.75 in a jobbing way.

EGGS—The supply of fresh is very light and prices are still maintained, 35a37c. Pickeled in good supply and quiet 25a27c, as to brand.

FLOUR—We have to report a continued firm market, and according to the advices from the source of supply, it looks as if the highest notch had not yet been reached. We quote good brands of red winter and spring wheat flours at $7.50a8; ambers, $8.25a8.50; patent process and fancy white wheat brands, ₰9a10. Rye flour, ₰5a5.25. Foundry flour, ₰3.25a3.75. A New York paper of Wednesday, says of that market: "The business of the week in the breadstuff line has been of less magnitude. The export movement has been comparatively moderate, though favored by the tenor of the cable advices and the course of ocean grain freights, which latter have been unusually depressed. Adverse to the outward movement were the inflated values of spring wheat, through speculative manipulations at Chicago, and on Chicago account here, as also the weaker range of gold and irregularity in foreign exchange. Home trade dealings have been generally on a restricted scale, checked in good part by the transportation difficulties, which worked against promptness in the forwarding and delivery of stock. Holders of flour and grain of desirable quality have been reserved in their offerings of supplies, and have been claiming very full rates.

FEATHERS—In slow demand at 54a55c.

FISH—White Fish and Lake Herring are higher with an increasing demand; other kinds unchanged as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Split Labrador Herring | ₰ bbl, half bbl. |
| Round Herring | 6 00 per bbl |
| White Fish | 5 75 |
| Lake Trout | 4 50 |
| Lake Pickerel | 3 00 |
| Lake Herring | 2 75 |
| Large Georges Codfish | 6¾c ₰ lb |
| Boneless Codfish | 7 " |
| Medium do | 6¾ " |
| Scaled do | 35c ₰ box |
| Scaled do | 50c |
| Ex o f Mess Mackerel | $27 00 |
| Ex o f Shore " | 20 00 |
| No 1 Shore " | 18 00 |
| Ex 1 Bay " | 18 00 |
| Ex 1 Bay " | 15 00 |
| Ex No 2 Large " | 12 50 |
| No 2 Medium " | 11 00 |
| No 3 Large " | 11 00 |
| No 3 Medium " | 9 50 |

GRAIN—There is very little Wheat coming forward, and with a very light supply and an active demand, prices are strong but not quotably higher; we continue to quote at $1.45a1.50 for fair to prime Penna and Ohio red and $1.52a1.55 for amber and white. It is but proper to state, however, that New York, Chicago and Cincinnati were all reported weak and lower yesterday, and with no demand for export, we should not be surprised if a reaction should take place before long. The Oat market continues dull but unchanged; mixed, 37a38; white, 39a40c. Corn is easier and prices are a shade lower; we now quote Shelled at 51¾a52¾c on track, and Ear Corn at 35a36c—offers to sell later (to arrive) at 52¾a53. Rye quiet and unchanged at 73a77c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring, 75a80c.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues weak and dull; buyers, in expectation of lower prices, are buying very sparingly. Sugars also weak, and a further decline in refined goods has taken place at some of the refineries. Our New Orleans dispatch of yesterday, reported that market firm for Sugar and quiet for Molasses. A dispatch from Charleston, S. C., reports Rice somewhat excited and ¼ higher. Liberal receipts of N. O. Sugar and Molasses may be looked for within the next few weeks by river, if navigation keeps open.

SUGARS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cut Loaf | 13 | Standard A | 11¾a11¾ |
| Crushed | 12¾a¾ | Standard B | 11¾a11¾ |
| Granulated | 12¾a | Standard Ex C | 11 all ¼ |
| Powdered | 12¾a | N. O. | 9¾a10¾ |

COFFEES.

| Green. | | Roasted. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Choice | 26 | Best | 29 |
| Prime | 25 | Second Grade | 28 |
| Fair | 24 | Third Grade | 27 |
| Java | 32 | Java | 35 |

Loose half a cent less.

SYRUPS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Choice | 55 | Fair | 50 a55 |
| Prime | 55 a60 | Common | 40 a45 |

MOLASSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice new crop N. O. | 60a62c |
| Prime new crop N. O. | 55a58c |
| Fair new crop N. O. | 53c |

HEMP—$120a127 ₰ ton for Kentucky Rough.

HAY—Is firmer, but prices remain as last quoted. Loose selling from country wagons at ₰14a19. Baled (on track) quoted at ₰18a19, as to quality.

HOMINY—The advanced rates of freight from the West has necessitated an advance in prices. We quote at ₰1.65a1.75 ₰ bbl for best kiln dried.

MILL FEED—Is in light supply and prices are tending upward in consequence; we now quote Bran at 17a18 ₰ ton. Seconds and Shorts, ₰19a22. Middlings, ₰24a25—by the carload on track.

OILS—Lard's remain steady, with a good inquiry. We quote Procter & Gamble's double extra, 95a95.50; W. Alexander & Co extra, 90a95; P. & G. No. 1, 75a85; No. 2, 65a68; Miners Oils in active request at the recent advance, with a prospect of still higher prices. We quote Procter & Gamble's White winter a68; yellow do, 57 cents. Carbon Oils unchanged in a jobbing way.

ONIONS—₰2.50a3 ₰ bbl.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 11a12c per lb; do. Turkeys, 13a14c.

POTATOES—Sales in a jobbing way, from store at ₰1.30a1.35 per bu, the outside figure for prime Peach Blows.

PEA-NUTS—Choice Virginia, 5¼a5½c; choice Tennessee white, 5¼a5½c; do. red, 4¾a4c.

PROVISIONS—There is a fair demand but no change in prices; however, the general tone of the market is weak, and many operators have no confidence in current rates being sustained. A Chicago paper referring to the situation there says: "It is admitted that there is no profit in packing at present figures, but claimed that hogs will have to recede to a point at which product can be sold more cheaply than now, or lie over for better times. The only profit in the trade now is to the parties who are carrying the stuff from one moth to another. The packers are disheartened, and some of them talk not only of closing for this season, but of quitting the business altogether. Buyers for consumption hold off, and the result is a large piling-up of stocks here, requiring the use of large amounts of money to carry it.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hams—Ex S C ₰ lb | 13 | Lard, prime leaf, tcs | 12¼ |
| Shoulders Ex S C | 9 | Do. Hf bbls | 13¾ |
| Hf Bell Bacon S. C | 13 | Do. bbls | 13¾ |
| Dried beef Ex S. C | 15 | Do. 3 lb caddies | 14¾ |
| Beef Tongues S. C. per doz | 66¾ | Do. 5 ₰ do | 14¾ |
| Bacon Shoulders new | 8 | Do. 3 ₰ pails | 14¾ |
| Short Rib Sides | 9¾ | Do. 5 ₰ do | 14¾ |
| Clear Sides | 10¾ | Do. 6 ₰ do | — |
| Mess Pork ₰ bbl | $18,50 | Pigs feet (half bbls | 4 20 |
| Short Cut do | 18.50 | Do. (kegs) | 2 00 |
| | | Ham Sausage | 9¾ |

RAGS—Steady at 2¾c ₰ ₰ for good country mixed.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is in demand at ₰1.50 for prime. Clover Seed quoted at ₰9 for prime (62 lbs to the bushel) and Timothy at ₰2a2.25.

TALLOW—Is easier; city quoted at 8¾c per lb; country, 7¾c.

WINDOW GLASS—Discount off western list, 80 per cent, by the car load, and 45 for smaller quantities. Trade is very dull, as it always is at this season of the year.

WOODEN WARE—Trade is fairly active, and there is a disposition manifested to stock up now to avoid the delay incident to the rush that always occurs in February; no change in prices. "Corry Ware" is quoted at the following prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1 Tubs ₰ dozen | $5 50 |
| No. 2 do | 7 50 |
| No. 3 do | 9 00 |
| 2 Hoop Pails ₰ doz | 1 85 |
| 3 Hoop Pails ₰ doz | 2 10 |
| Horse Pails | 3 00 |
| Ash Butter Tubs 50 lbs | 6 00 |
| Do 25 lbs | 4 00 |
| Clothes Pins—₰ box | 50 |
| Broom Handles plain per m | 17 00 |
| " " painted " | 25 00 |

WHITE LEAD—Regular combination price, 9c ₰ lb for ton lots, and ½ c to 1c additional for smaller lots.

## PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, January 25, 1877. }

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the arrivals of each day during the past week, as well as the aggregate, and the aggregate of the preceding week:

Cattle.

| | Through. | Local. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | 169 cars. | — cars. | 21 cars. | 1 cars. |
| Saturday | 41 " | 1 " | 10 " | 1 " |
| Sunday | 127 " | 14 " | 26 " | 21 " |
| Monday | 44 " | 34 " | 12 " | 10 " |
| Tuesday | 50 " | 53 " | 18 " | 25 " |
| Wednesday | 2 " | 23 " | 27 " | 18 " |
| Thursday | 33 " | 13 " | 16 " | — " |
| Total | 461 " | 147 " | 140 " | 82 " |
| Last week | 405 " | 194 " | 155 " | 88 " |

CATTLE.

While, as will be seen, the run of through cattle has been unusually heavy during the past week, the arrivals of local cattle show quite a falling off—47 cars, and, as has been the case for some time, past the average quality was mediocre. The great proportion of the offerings consisted of common, half-fatted cattle, and while for these the market was dull at a decline of 15 to 25c per cwt, prime shipping grades, the supply of which was scarcely equal to the demand, brought fully as much as they did last week. The unusually heavy run of through cattle during the past few weeks, was caused by the new blockading of the northern roads; if the shipments by the northern roads were as large, proportionately as they have been recently by the Pennsylvania Central, the eastern markets would soon be full to overflowing, and our market would, of course, sympathize. As it is, however, in the aggregate there are no more cattle going to the seaboard than usual, and the fact that there are more cattle coming by way of Pittsburgh and fewer by the northern routes, would not seem to be of any significance upon the general position of the market.

The sales of the week foot up 135 cars, of which 75 cars were bought for Philadelphia, 21 cars for New York and the remainder (39 cars), by country dealers and local butchers. As there were but 147 cars on sale, it will at once appear that there were but very few left unsold or shipped on in first hands.

It is worthy of notice that strictly prime butcher or shipping cattle, are in light supply at all the leading points of distribution, and this accounts for the fact that they are holding their own, in the fact of a decline on the common and medium grades. We quote:

Extra 1,500a1,600 pound steers.....6.00a6.25
Prime 1,300a1,400 steers.....5.50a5.75
Good 1,100a1,200 steers.....4.85a5.10
Fair 1,000a1,100 steers.....4.00a4.50
Bulls, Cows and Stags.....3.50a4.50

SHEEP.

The run during the week under review has been liberal, and it is worthy of mention that while our receipts from this State and Ohio are falling off the arrivals from Chicago are increasing. The market has been less favorable to sellers; prices in the common and medium grades having declined 10 to 25c ₰ cwt, but No. 1 fat sheep (of good quality) brought almost, if not altogether, as much as they did last week. To-day the feeling was a little offish, caused by a report of some 80 cars being at Buffalo unsold; and then the arrivals here were rather larger than expected; when we left the yards there were some 6 cars unsold and 5 more cars were expected to arrive in the evening. The common grades of sheep are nearly always hard to sell at this season of the year to make any money for their owners, and in a hard market they always fare worse than the better qualities. Quotations may befairly given as follows:

Extra ₰100 lbs.....5.00a5.50
Prime 90a100 lbs.....4.50a4.75
Good 80a90 lbs.....4.00a4.25
Fair 75a80 lbs.....3.50a3.75
Common 70a75 lbs.....3.25a3.75

HOGS

The arrivals continue light, but with a diminished demand trade has been very slow, and up until to-day there was no improvement in prices. Philadelphia buyers have not bought more than half a dozen cars here this week; it appears that, taking quality into consideration, they were able to do better in Chicago, and then the low price of dressed hogs has curtailed the demand for live ones very materially, so far as the butcher trade is concerned, in all the seaboard markets. To-day there was an improved demand, especially for good heavy weights, and prices for such were advanced 10a15c ₰ cwt as compared with yesterday. We quote:

Philadelphia Hogs.....7.00a7.15
Good heavy Yorkers.....6.60a6.75
Good light Yorkers.....6.40a6.50
Pigs.....5.50a5.60

## THE WOOL TRADE.

**New York.**

With the difficulties attendant upon the transportation of merchandise, not only through the streets, out over the railroads, the demand has been some what checked, and business does not reach a point of much animation. Some buyers have been in town, however, and with the improvement reported at other points, dealers are hopeful of a better inquiry. The general position of buyers and sellers remains much the same as last noted—the one refusing to allow themselves to be stimulated into operations beyond pretty well-known wants, and the other unwilling to concede to any extent from the tone of firmness assumed. All reports agree on value, however, have been toward a lower range; and while only the least desirable grades have been thus effected, the fact that an accumulation became sufficiently large to produce this result is not without its influence, even though evidences generally show that the best stocks—such as fleeces, combings, etc —are really scarce, and manufacturers are hope to gain by holding off. Rumors are current also of considerable purchases of foreign clothing wools to be shipped hither as an early day. Most attention continues to be direct toward fine fleeces, though medium stock commences to come under treaty to some extent. Foreign descriptions are slow and nominally unchanged in value, with appearances, however, pretty firm.—*N. Y. Bulletin.*

**Grain in Store in Chicago.**

The following were the amounts of grain in store on the dates named, as reported by the State Registrar of Grain:

| | 1877. | 1876. |
|---|---|---|
| | Jan. 22. | Jan. 24. |
| Wheat | 3,536,743 | 2,657,884 |
| Corn | 2 031,993 | 992,495 |
| Oats | 641,2000 | 429,014 |
| Rye | 234,976 | 143,624 |
| Barley | 1,080,498 | 328,771 |
| Total all kinds | 7,645,411 | 4,551,427 |

The warehousemen report the amount of Minnesota wheat at 50,329 bu. No. 1 and 228,428 bu No. 2. As compared with last week the above statement shows an increase of 24,822 bu, wheat, 226 bu. oats, 18,285 bu rye, 365,192 bu corn, and a decrease of 28,112 bu barley.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

**Grain in Store in Peoria.**

The following table exhibits the stock of grain in Peoria on the dates named, as reported by the Secretary of the Board of Trade:

| | Jan. 13, 1877. | Jan. 20, 1877. | Jan. 23, 1876. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, bu | 3,345 | 4,948 | 6,869 |
| Corn, bu | 152,649 | 148,894 | 23,431 |
| Oats, bu | 131,810 | 129,382 | 68,735 |
| Rye, bu | 79,500 | 79,857 | 77,420 |
| Barley, bu | 7,809 | 6,724 | 5,484 |

**Rebate on Freights.**

Under the new railroad freight tariff the charge on goods brought to New York by the New York Central Railroad and afterward exported will be made by rebate as low as that on goods shipped directly for export, the rate in either case being as low as to Baltimore. This statement is official from the general freight agent of the New York Central Railroad, and was elicited by an inquiry made to the company for the facts.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

**Dry Goods.**

NEW YORK, January 25. — Business was fairly active with commission houses selling prints, cotton goods and hosiery, and prices ruled firm. Cassimeres and worsted suitings are in good request, and jeans more active. Foreign goods are quiet. The *Bulletin* says 15,000 pieces of Arlington mills alpacas will be sold at auction on the 31st inst.

## PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, January 25, 1877. }

The Crude market was weak to day, and prices lower; United certificates were down as low as ₰3.31½, but subsequently advanced to ₰3.35; immediate shipment, ₰3.70a3.75. The decline was owing to the reported strike of a new 300 bbl well on Bullion Run.

Refined continues very quiet; prices nominally unchanged; combination rate for seaboard delivery, 26½; to home trade buyers, 24½.

Oil Barrels weak and lower; sales of countries today at ₰1.18; city make quoted at ₰1.30.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. & B. AND O. RAILROADS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Shipper. | Consignee. bbls. |
| Bradley & Co | Lawe & H 73 |
| Owner | Empire o w 214 |
| Owner | Central o w 227 |
| S. Craig | Star o w 81 |
| Total | 615 |

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL PER A. V. AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Shipper. | bbls. |
| American Oil Works | Brough, McK. & Co Bal. 1,238 |
| Citizens Oil Co | Do Do 600 |
| Standard Oil Co | Warden, F & Co., Balt. 424 |
| Total | 2,262 |

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**Chicago.**

CHICAGO, January 25, 1877.

FLOUR—Fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, weak and lower; No. 1 Chicago spring $1,33; No 2 $1,27¼ cash; $1.27¼ February; $1,29½ March; rejected 98a99c. Corn steady; 42¾c cash; 42 3-4 bid February; 47¾c bid March. Oats quiet; 35½c cash; 35½c February; 36a36¾c March. Rye firm; 71c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS — Pork dull; $16,80a16,85 cash; $16,87½a16,90 February; $17,12½a17,15 March. Lard dull; $10,75a10,80 cash; $10,82½a10,85 February; $11,02½a11,05 March. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Dressed hogs quiet; heavy $7,40a7,80; light $7,20a7,35

WHISKY—Quiet; $4,75a5 asked, $4 bid.

**New York.**

NEW YORK, January 25.—Flour scarcely so firm; receipts 8,000 barrels; super western and State $4,50a5,50; common to good $5,75a6; good to choice $6,10a6,15; white wheat extra $6,35a7,50; extra Ohio $6,25a8; St. Louis $6,15a9,25. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal steady; western $2,90a3,15. Wheat lower to sell; receipts 6,000 bushels; No. 1 spring $1,52, ungraded spring $1,40; No. 2 Chicago offered $1,46. Rye quiet; western 81a86c. Barley: No. 2 Canada $1. Malt dull; Canada 115a18c. Corn opened steady; closed heavy; No. 2 ungraded 60a60½c; new no grade mixed 60a63c. Oats lower; receipts 26,000 bushels; western mixed 34a35c. Hay and Hops dull and unchanged. Coffee quiet. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¾a9¾c; prime 9¾c. Molasses in moderate demand; N. O. 45a46c. Rice steady. Tallow 8½c. Turpentine nominal. Eggs: western 33a35c. Pork dull and easier; $17,00. Beef dull; middles easier; long clear western 8¾a9c; city 9¼a9¼c. Lard dull and heavy; prime steam $11,30. Butter: choice firm; others heavy; western 12a30c. Cheese in fair demand. Whisky quiet; $1,08a1,08½.

**Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, January 25.—Cotton steady and firm at 9¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; red $1,40. Corn: receipts 42,444c. Oats in fair demand at 33a38c. Rye firm at 82a83c. Barley dull; good to prime fall 75a95c. Pork in fair demand; sales $17,15 spot; $17,70a17,75 seller April. Lard quiet; steam held at $10,90 spot; sales $11 seller March; kettle $11,50a12. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6¼c; short rib 8¾a8¾c; short clear 8¾a9c. Bacon dull and unchanged. Whisky steady and in good demand at $1,05. Butter steady and unchanged.

**Foreign.**

ANTWERP, January 25.—Refined petroleum 50¾f.

LIVERPOOL, January 25.—Cotton steady at 6 13-16a6 7-8; sales of 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; Americans 6,300. California white wheat average 10s 10d a11s; Club 11s 1d a11s 5d; red western 9s 10d a10s 10d; winter 10s 8d a11s. Flour 24s 6d a26s. Corn 27s 2d a27s 6d. Oats 3s 3 2-3d a 3s 5d. Barley 3 12s. Pork 69s. Refined petroleum 18d; spirits 11¼d.

**Baltimore.**

BALTIMORE, January 25.—Flour in fair demand. Wheat steady; No. 2 Chicago $1,40a1,42; Pennsylvania red $1,50a1,53. Corn easier; new 58a58¼c. Oats firm; white 36a38c; mixed 34a35c. Rye firm; 70a72c. Lard dull; 11¾c. Pork $18. Bulk shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 9c, loose; hams 14a15½c. Butter steady and unchanged. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet; $1,10.

**Toledo.**

TOLEDO January 25.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat dull; No. 2 Michigan $1,40; extra white Michigan held at $1,53; $1,52 offered; amber seller January held at $1,47¾; No. 2 do. $1,33. Corn steady; high mixed 45c; No. 2 44¾c; damaged 42¾c; rejected 43¾c. Oats dull; rejected 32c.

**Philadelphia.**

PHILADELPHIA, January 25.—Clover seed dull; $14a15 25. Flour firm; Minnesota family $7,25a7,75. Wheat: red $1,53; amber $1,55. Corn steady; yellow 57a57½c. Oats moderately active; No. 2 white 43c. Rye dull and nominal. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky: western $1,10.

**Milwaukee.**

MILWAUKEE, January 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; closed steady: No. 1 Milwaukee $1,37; No. 2 $1,30; No. 3 $1,20¾. Corn steady; No. 2 45¾c. Oats dull; No. 2 34½c. Rye dull; No. 1 74c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring 82a83c; No. 3 nominal; 38c.

**Louisville.**

LOUISVILLE, January 25.—Cotton firm; 12¾c. Flour firm; extra $5a5,50; family $5,75a6,50. Wheat and Oats unchanged. Corn dull; 46½. Rye dull; 82a85c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm; $1,05.

**New Orleans.**

NEW ORLEANS, January 25. — Pork dull; $18 25a18,50. Bulk meats dull; 6¾a8¾c. Bacon 9¼a10c. Sugar quiet; fair to prime 7¾a9¾c; centrifugal 9a9¼c. Molasses quiet; common 30a35c; fair 36a38c.

**Boston**

BOSTON, January 25.—Flour: demand steady. Corn steady; mixed and yellow 69a75c; No. 

# HOME NEWS.

## JEALOUSY AT MORGANZA.

### Superintendent Loomis Investigated by the Managers.

### The Charges Against Him Demonstrated to be Baseless—Testimony of Subordinate Officials—Certain Resignations Demanded.

So numerous have been the misfortunes that have befallen the Reform School, since its organization, in the shape of defaulting financial agents and cruel and dissolute Superintendents, that it history is almost painful to examine, and distasteful to the searcher for uninterrupted progress in the reclamation of the untrained children of parents who have spared the rod and spoiled the child, or, disbelieving in the virtue of that physical punishment which the Bible inferentially teaches, have neglected the moral instruction that is just as effective in keeping youth in the pathway of filial obedience, and free from the myriad vices that haunt the footsteps of the young. The case under consideration may possibly end in the retirement of one or two parties, but most fortunately indeed the Reform School escapes any damage whatever and comes out of the investigation without even the least perceptible odor of impurity or scandal clinging to it or any of its chief officers. The facts and particulars detailed below were obtained from a gentleman who is thoroughly conversant with all the ramifications of this affair, and they can be relied upon as being strictly reliable and accurate.

THE SPIRIT OF JEALOUSY.

When Mr. R. N. Avery, whose manner of administering the functions of Superintendent of the Reform School resulted so disastrously to him a few months since, resigned, Mr. Loomis, the present Superintendent, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Ever since assuming the duties of the position he has discharged them acceptably to the Board of Managers, and to the public so far as the latter has been familiar with them. Unfortunately Mr. Loomis has a wife in whose bosom the restless and tormenting monster jealousy has made a dwelling place. Perhaps nothing is more destructive of domestic peace and happiness than suspicions of marital infidelity, but in this case they have been proved to be wholly without foundation, and the investigation that followed their revelation has ended in the discomfiture only of those at whose instance it was commenced, and in demonstrating to Mrs. Loomis that her jealous fears were not well based. The transfer of the Reform School to Morganza Mrs. Loomis has lodged numerous complaints with Mr. Ross, Secretary of the Board of Managers, against her husband, which, if true, would have stamped him as a monster indeed, and have given him a far more infamous and unenviable reputation than any former Superintendent of the School has ever gained.

HER CHARGES.

She alleged, amongst other things, the improper intercourse of her husband with the female inmates of the institution. She stated to Mr. Ross that Mr. Loomis would not occupy his room with her at night, but on the contrary he was in the habit of going to the rooms of some of the female inmates and remaining there. This was an exceedingly important charge, and the source from which it came added greater gravity. Of course it demanded a prompt and thorough investigation. Mrs. Loomis further alleged that her husband was addicted to the practice of getting beastly drunk, and on one occasion at breakfast, when Mr. A. B. Young, Assistant Superintendent of the School, was present, he appplied to her a vile and insulting epithet, which cannot be reproduced here, and told her that if she did not shut up he would bit her in the mouth with a beefsteak. Other revelations which Mrs. Loomis made to Mr. Ross, and to which the latter lent a listening ear, regarding domestic affairs which are generally held as sacred with a healthy almost, if not, can not be committed to print. In addition to Mr. Ross, Mr. David Martin, Flour Inspector, and a member of the Board of Managers, was made a receptacle of these complaints.

THE INVESTIGATION.

Written charges, we believe—charges at any rate, whether verbal or written—were preferred by these gentlemen to the Board of Managers against Superintendent Loomis, based on the stories of his wife, who is also Assistant Matron of the institution. Knowing nothing of the truth or falsity of the allegations, Messrs. Ross and Martin had no other recourse than to do what they did, which was nothing more than a fulfilment of their duty to themselves, to the school, and to the public. On Tuesday evening seven members of the Board of Managers, led by Mr. Wm. Rinehart, the President, went out to Morganza and quietly and informally investigated the Superintendent. All the officials of the institution were examined separately. Mr. Loomis was put on the stand, and in response to questions denied emphatically and totally the truth of the charges that had been preferred against him. He said that the allegation that he was in the habit of getting intoxicated was not only incorrect, but that he had not tasted liquor since he took charge of the school, and so far as he was aware there had not been a drop of liquor on the farm or in the house since that moral hallshas been in place. He courted the fullest investigation and requested the Board to summon and examine all the subordinate officers as to his personal conduct and his management of the institution. Whatever Mr. Loomis may be, and he has his own private affairs should be guarded from publicity. The columns of a newspaper are no place for it.

ROSS ON THE WAR PATH.

After Mr. Loomis had retired, Secretary Ross, who was present, jumped up and hotly said that Mr. Loomis had told what was not so when he stated that he had not been drunk and had not tasted liquor. Mr. Ross said that he had played the detective on Mr. Loomis; that he had gone out to Morganza and had drank Mr. Loomis drunk by three o'clock in the morning. This sort of a statement was calculated to create a sensation, but whether it did or not the writer is unable to say, as he was not present.

Mr. A. B. Young, the Assistant Superintendent, was then called and testified that he was not present at any meal when Mr. Loomis reviled his wife and threatened to hit her in the mouth with a beefsteak. He had never seen Mr. Loomis under the influence of liquor, had never observed any improper conduct on Mr. Loomis's part toward any of the inmates, and so far as he was able to observe he was of the opinion that the Superintendent had always been faithful and conscientious in his efforts to perform his duty and bring the school up to the highest standard of excellence. Mr. Young further testified that he had noticed that an apparent coolness existed between Mr. Loomis and his wife. On this point there is no necessity for publication.

OPINIONS OF THE ASSISTANTS.

After Mr. Young all the remaining officials, assistants and school teachers, were interrogated separately and they proved to be all of one mind. They stated that they believed Mr. Loomis to be a good man, that they had seen nothing in his conduct that could subject him to criticism or censure, and that he was laboring for the best interests of the school.

After the testimony had all been taken the Board reached no definite conclusion, so far as could be learned, regarding Mr. Loomis, notwithstanding they remained at Morganza all night. It was decided, however, to ask for the resignation of Mr. Griffith, Chief Clerk of the institution, to take place on the 1st of February. Mr. Griffith was an official under Mr. Avery. It was developed in the evidence on Tuesday night that Mr. Griffith had recently broken a cane over a boy's head. As it is not the intention to have the school managed as it was under the regime of Mr. Avery, and as it is the further desire to banish all reliance and recollections of that system, the Board arrived at the conclusion that the interests of the institution would perhaps be best subserved by dispensing with Mr. Griffith's services.

WAS UNAWARE OF IT.

When Mr. Loomis was questioned regarding Mr. Griffith's act in using a lad's skull with which to fracture a cane, he responded that he had been in ignorance of it. If any of the officials had been cognizant of the act they had been remiss in their duty in failing to report it to him. He said that he tried to keep informed about everything that was transpiring at Morganza, but of course he was neither omnipresent nor omniscient, and if his subordinates neglected to keep him posted about what he could not see nor personally attend to, the blame must rest with them.

In his statement in his own behalf, Mr. Loomis said that when he took charge of the school it was his intention to relinquish it as soon as he had gotten it up to a high standard, and transfer the supervision to some one else. His purpose in that respect has since undergone no change. He calmly and firmly denied the truthfulness of what had been said against him, and felt that a thorough investigation would vindicate him completely. The Superintendency he did not desire to retain particularly, and it was and is his intention to resign when he has reached a certain point. He had worked honestly and faithfully to advance the welfare of the school, and his treatment of and intercourse with its unfortunate inmates had always been in accordance with the dictates of humanity and the promptings of a clear mind.

OTHERS MUST GO.

Another decision of the Board was that the resignations of such officials and teachers as had commenced their duties during the administration of Mr. Avery should be required, to take effect February 1st. It appears that there are several who have been retained over since the investigation of a year ago.

**Try** the extra quality Boston crackers baked by S. S. Marvin & Co.

## THE ROBBERY TRIAL.

### Mayor McCarthy and Detective Roger O'Mara Give Their Testimony—"Rozy" Has the Pony—A "Christmas Gift to His Boy"—Ferguson Convicted, as a Matter of Course—The Way the Burglar Was Arrested.

The intense interest manifested in the trial of Ferguson and Ellis, for the robbery of Boggs & Buhl's dry goods store, is almost without parallel in the city. This interest was the result of the *apparently* damaging testimony of Ellis, indicating criminal knowledge of the act by certain members of the police force of the city. At half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning, when the trial was resumed, the Criminal Court room was literally packed by curious and interested mortals, and a great many persons went away, unable to gain admission.

The testimony for the prosecution closed on Wednesday evening, as announced in yesterday's GAZETTE, and yesterday morning the defense opened. The first witness called was Detective Charles McGovern. He testified as follows:

CHARLEY M'GOVERN'S STORY.

I am a member of the Mayor's police force. I heard the statement of Ellis yesterday; we went down to Ferguson's for the purpose of making observations in regard to these men's conduct, as we suspected that they might have had something to do with the robbery; this was on Thursday; we went into the bar, had a cigar apiece, and Roger O'Mara then slipped out and went up to Ferguson's room; I followed, reaching it as soon as O'Mara had; he there met with Ferguson about his injured leg; as for there being any talk about a "plant" being discovered, that is either a willful falsehood or——

District Attorney Montooth—Stop there.

Judge Stowe—Stop; we allow you to say anything to vindicate yourself, but don't go into argument.

Witness resumes—O'Mara and Dommel had been to Ferguson's house in the morning; Ferguson's house we visited frequently for the public good; he helped us a good deal in detective business, as all men of his character do; the first I knew of Ferguson he was arrested and fined a hundred dollars by the Mayor for keeping a disorderly place or saloon on Third avenue; afterward he promised if the Mayor would allow him to remain in the city and keep saloon, that he would conduct things squarely and give us such information at any time as might help us in our business; he was a sort of aid to our business, and if anything or nothing is forthcoming comes of the stand and says anything against our character I'm willing—

Judge Stowe—Stop now, you need'at go into that. All you have to do is answer the questions.

Witness continues—Was at the station house with Roger O'Mara and talked with these men once; it appears it wasn't the first time; Ferguson, who was working hard to discover the robbers; every officer in the Mayor's office—

Judge Stowe—Answer the questions of the counsel and don't go into that.

Witness resumes—Ferguson was lying in bed when Roger and I went upstairs at his house; Roger asked him about his leg; there was no talk about the robbery, and if you call Roger O'Mara he'll tell you just what passing; we knew nothing about their connection with it; what Ellis said I can prove—

Judge Stowe—If the witness doesn't mind his instructions I'll dismiss him.

Mr. Swearingen—Your honor, Charles McGovern stands high as a detective, and he feels keenly the imputations on his character.

Judge Stowe—I know, but he has a wonderful capacity for wandering away from the subject and making speeches.

The witness after a few more statements of an unimportant nature, was allowed to go without cross examination.

"ROZY'S" STORY ON THE STAND.

Roger O'Mara was next called. His story was this:

Am Chief of the Detective Force of the city of Pittsburgh; I heard of the robbery the next day; saw either Buhl or Boggs the next morning; met him on Smithfield street; Demmel and I then went first to Ferguson's, thought probably they might be in it; Ferguson was in the back room when we arrived, and Ellis wasn't; Ellis came in when we were going out, but we didn't say anything to them then; I had a dispatch from Baltimore which we talked about; we then went over to the house robbed and talked the matter over with him, and made up our minds that it was a job which *Ellis* would do; this was about nine o'clock in the morning—before the goods were discovered; in a day or two we got information that a grey pony was in the case; this I think was on Thursday evening; I was subpœnaed to go to Uniontown that day, as a witness in the Downer case; I went to the Mayor, took him in the back office, and said, "I think I have the men who did that robbery." He said, "you do?" I said, "Yes, I think I do, that Ferguson owned the pony, and the description answers Ellis;" I said to him to make the arrest, while I went to Uniontown; that is what I was there I got a telegram that the arrest had been made; there was never an arrangement made for me to get that grey pony; I'll just tell you how that was; you were to work up the evidence against Ferguson, and had failed to get any, Ferguson came to the Mayor's office and said, "Where is the Chief of Police?" He got an order from the Chief of Police for the pony, and then said that he had no place to keep it and wanted me to take it. I didn't want it, but Ferguson insisted, and told Johnson who kept it in his stable, that he had given it to me. Johnson came to me and asked if he could use it, and I said "Yes, to take it and go to the country."

NO SILK PERQUISITES.

From the evidence yesterday I thought maybe a piece of silk had been left for me in a saloon on Webster avenue; I live on Webster avenue, and the only saloon I went into is Tom McCrary's, but no silk was left there for me; neither was any left at my house; there was never any such conversation between me and Ellis and Ferguson in the station house, as hailed by Ellis yesterday; on the day this indictment was found I was in the Mayor's office, and about three o,clock McGovern told me that Ferguson wanted to see me; he was in the rotunda, and when I met him he said to me: "I have been incicted;" I said, "No, tha, can't be, there is no evidence against you; then I said to him, "Go and give yourself up, there is no evidence against you, and they will have to acquit you." Ferguson said he would give himself up when the trial was advertised; then he went off and I sent McGovern up to the Court House, and Mr. Hunter told him that true bills had been found against Ferguson and Ellis; when I heard this I went to Allegheny and found Ferguson in a saloon; I again invited him to give himself up, and when I left him I told him to see his counsel, Col. Bayne, at nine o'clock the next morning, and go into Court and have the trial come off, on the day that the indictment was found I had warrants from Greensburg for the arrest of a man, and I went to Ferguson's to get him, after having the warrants endorsed, and that is the way the suspicion that I had given Ferguson the information of his indictment was aroused. (Here witness asked that to corroborate and vindicate him McGovern be recalled. Judge Stowe remarked that if an indictment should be found against him, the witness would have a chance to vindicate himself.)

District Attorney Montooth—What have you done with the pony?

Witness—He has been sent to Butler county.

District Attorney—You did not use the pony against Ferguson?

Witness—Yes, we did all that we could.

Judge Stowe—I would like to know by what right you took the pony?

Witness—I took it by the right of Ferguson's gift. He said that it would be a Christmas gift for my boy, and so I took it, and sent it to Butler county.

Judge Stowe—Well, that is what I wanted to understand.

HIS HONOR'S TESTIMONY.

Mayor McCarthy was next sworn. He testified: I first knew of the robbery on the next day; I had nothing to say in relation to who had committed it; I saw O'Mara, and he said he had been to Ferguson's; told him what I thought about it, and he thought about the same thing; said he, "I think he and Ellis were in the job;" I said that was my opinion; that afternoon we learned that the goods had been found, but didn't learn where; on the next morning learned they were at English's building, and had been taken there with a little gray pony; O'Mara called me in the back office, and said, "As sure as h—l Ferguson and Ellis were in that thing, for that gray pony belongs to John Ferguson," said what about arresting him; he thought that was enough to arrest him on; he suggested it would be a good joke to get ahead of the front office and make the arrest when they knowing any thing about it; on Friday I learned that the newspapers had the thing, and I wanted to suppress it; I spoke to a reporter about it, and he was averse to stopping it, remarking that all the newspapers had it; I then determined to make the arrest on this evidence, and spoke to three officers; told them to be careful and when they made the arrest to come to Simon Johnston's drug store and let me know about it; after an interval of about twenty or twenty-five minutes Motts came to me and told me they were arrested, and that when they made the arrest to come to the lock-up; they were kept in 3 o'clock on Friday, and were kept in nearly a week; O'Mara, I know, put me on the track and started the thing; the whole office worked hard on it; Ferguson sent for me one day in the lock-up, and I told him that in spite of what he said I believed him to be concerned in the robbery; he said he was not, but thought if I would let him out with an officer he could find the wagon; the pony and wagon was the key to the whole business; I sent him out with Scott; about an hour after I met them both at City Hall, and they told me that they had found the man from whom the wagon had been obtained; the wagon was obtained and taken around with the horse, and showed to all the parties who had seen it, and they were identified as the same they had seen; there was no evidence before me against Ferguson, but Thompson directly cleared him; he saw the two parties put the goods in English's building, and said Ferguson was not one of the men; he recognized Ellis, but said there was a difference between Ferguson and the second man; in the first place, the second man was a smaller man than Ferguson; second, Ferguson was a dark-skinned man, while the other man was fair-skinned; third, the man had a straight bridge to his nose, while Ferguson's was indented and circular; there was

NO EVIDENCE AT ALL

against Ferguson, notwithstanding a rumor has been privately circulated that there was; a woman here yesterday stated that she recognized Ferguson in the wagon that night; she made no such statement before me; O'Mara is the most energetic, persevering, faithful, industrious officer ever in my employment, during either of my terms; McGovern is a cool headed man, and, to tell the truth, I don't know which is the best; they have a quality very few have—self-abnegation.

Judge Stowe—That's going into things which are entirely out of the line of regular evidence.

Mayor (excitedly)—Well, my character is brought in question here, and the character of my detectives. I want to show you and every one else about this court that these statements are false, and that we're willing to answer any questions you put to us.

Judge Stowe (laughing)—Mayor, you ought to make your statements to the newspapers.

Mayor—But I want to make it here; I'd like you'd investigate me; investigate us all.

District Attorney—You want to be investigated, do you?

Yes, I wish you would investigate us. I want to be investigated (laughing.)

Judge Stowe (smiling)—Well, the proper way would be under an indictment.

The witness then retired.

CLOSE OF THE TRIAL.

District Attorney Montooth at this point said that he had allowed these three persons to testify in order to clear themselves, but now the trial must proceed properly.

Jennie McDonald, Wm. Moore, C. M. Holmes and Philip Eckert, attempted to prove an alibi on Ferguson's part, they stating that on the evening in question he was at home, confined by an injury to his knee. They did not succeed however.

No arguments were made by counsel, and the Judge charged the jury. He said the indictments should be found in a higher grade than simple larceny, the extreme penalty under the law for this crime being only three year's imprisonment.

The jury then retired, and after an absence of five minutes, returned with a verdict of guilty in manner and form as indicted.

Ellis, having turned State's vidence, will go free.

The late hour at which Ferguson was brought back to the city yesterday morning prevented the obtaining of the facts of his re-arrest. He was taken in by a couple of Allegheny officers. They noticed him going into a saloon and walked in after him to make sure. Stepping up to him, they asked him his name. He accommodatingly responded that his name was John Ferguson. "Ferguson? Oh, yes; you are wanted at the Court house," one of the officers ejeculated. "No," Ferguson replied, "I was acquitted." The officers didn't see it in that light, and took him in. On the way to the lock-up he said he would make it warm for some persons, but he didn't get on the stand yesterday, and consequently didn't get up any heat.

The choir then sang a hymn, and an opportunity was offered to persons to sign the pledge.

Messrs. Roberts, George Reddick and McElhinney also made addresses.

W. Pitt Turner was called away before the close of the meeting, but before retiring made the announcements that there would be another temperance meeting on Sunday afternoon, to be addressed by prominent speakers, and also that 500 loaves of bread would be given away at that church on Saturday afternoon from one to four o'clock.

A successful meeting was held at the Scott Methodist church, Allegheny, and addresses were made by David Hall, Eccles Robinson, J. Fawcett and others. Two hundred and twenty-three signatures have been enrolled up to this date.

ON THE HILL.

At the Fulton street church another temperance meeting was held last night, Mr. P. C. Abbott presiding. The meeting was opened with the usual exercises. Rev. L. M. Boyle read a portion of the Scripture and offered an earnest prayer appropriate to the occasion.

Prof. Albert Dalganer said that a man who laid in the gutter drunk was a beast. The speaker made an earnest appeal for all who had not signed the pledge to come up and do so.

James Buchanan had signed the pledge just one month ago, and thanked God that he had subscribed his name to this pledge. He had not taken a drink for thirty days previous to that had known the misery of it.

R. W. Spohn said that he had been to Elizabeth, and related what had been done there among the miners, and stated that he had signed the pledge and was glad he had done so, although he had not drank for nine years.

Joseph Cupples would advise all those who had not drank their first drink, never to sign, and they would save themselves much misery.

William Jackson stated that he had signed the pledge, and with the assistance of God, would never take another drink. He felt like a new man.

Robert D. Dalzell said that he had been to Rochester, and stated that the work was going on there grandly, and spoke at length as to his visit to the Beaver county jail.

W. W. Wales said that he had signed the pledge, and how his friends had endeavored to discourage him, saying he could not keep it, but he thanked God he had kept it.

Col. George Dawson told what signing the pledge had done for them. Since signing the pledge he had been able to save enough money to buy a new coat. If he had been drinking he would have spent all his money in drink.

Mr. Abbot made an earnest address, in the course of which he said that he hoped the ladies would come and sign the pledge, and urged them never to marry a man who did drink.

Rev. L. M. Boyd spoke some very kind words of encouragement, which were well received. Several signed the pledge.

Another meeting will be held in this church to-night and several speakers will address the meeting.

ST. JAMES CHURCH.

The meeting was opened last evening in St. James church with the singing by the choir "O For a Thousand Tongues to Sing" prayer by Rev. Dr. Clarke; singing "I need Thee Every Hour," reading by the Rev. Dr. Clarke from the 12th chapter of Romans, Singing "Rescue the Perishing." Rev. O. H. Landreth then called upon Mr. Joseph Woolson to address the meeting. Mr. Loech was the next speaker. He stated how he once was as happy a man as any other ever was, and was worth a considerable amount of property but lost all by the use of intoxicating liquors, he urged all to sign the pledge. Mr. Necoff urged all present to sign the pledge and put their trust in God and they will never fail. Mr. Cook wished all to come up and sign Murphy's pledge and trust in God and He would help them through. Mr. Hareun made a good speech. Mr. Hamilton was also a good speaker but had been one a short time ago when frequenting saloons. Mr. R. Brunot announced that Mr. Frank Armstrong had signed the pledge and would speak some evening soon.

Rev. Dr. Clarke then pronounced the benediction after which the meeting dismissed.

Mr. Murphy will be present in this church about the first of next week.

OUTSIDE THE CITY.

The temperance tidal wave has reached Bloomfield, and last night a deeply interested congregation filled the Presbyterian church of that place. The meeting was conducted by Gilbert M. McMaster, Esq., and he addressed the meeting in his usual eloquent style, keeping the attention of the audience for about an hour. He gave them the history of temperance from its beginning in 1826, when there were but six signers to the pledge. He also spoke of the Washingtonian movement and local option, and of Mr. Murphy's work.

Mr. Kamerer spoke in German, and told the audience what he had suffered by drinking.

Mr. George White, who just signed the pledge, spoke and said he had no intention of doing so until he came, but he was happy to say that he was the first on the list in that place.

Mr. R. M. McCargo made a stirring speech, and told the audience the effects of intoxicating liquors. He appealed to them all to come and sign the pledge. He concluded by signing a song entitled "Come and sign."

Rev. C. V. McKaig made a short address. Thirty-two signed.

Yesterday at 10:30 o'clock A. M. was the time fixed for a temperance meeting at the City Farm, on the P., V. & C. R. R., and at that hour the chapel of the building contained about 400 persons. The meeting was opened by Clyde and the usual passage of Scripture, followed with prayer by R. C. Craft. Mrs. E. B. Russell made an excellent speech, which had a telling effect on all present. At the conclusion of the exercises over 80 signed the pledge.

A meeting at McKeesport on Wednesday evening in the M. E. church, W. B. Watkins, pastor, for gentlemen only, was crowded, and was addressed by F. W. Vance, James K. Jacobs, John Veidcamp, W. P. Vann (Murphy converts), Dr. D. C. Huffman, Prof. Watt and others. Seventy signers were added to the list last evening.

A meeting was also held in the Baptist church, for ladies only, and was addressed by W. P. Vann, F. W. Vance and others. Thirty-two names were added to this list, making in all that have signed to the present date 634.

John Slater had signed the pledge, and with God's help would keep it' as long as he lived.

Benj. Paul had drank a great deal, but the last two years had drank but little.

Edgar Lynch had commenced drinking about four years ago and had drank a great deal, had signed the pledge and felt better.

William Jones was much interested in this movement and would assist it as well as he could. He hoped that all the new converts who had signed the pledge would study what responsibility rested upon them.

John Shaffer had not signed the pledge, but he had come to-night for that purpose. He had never got so far in drinking that he could not stop it.

William Jackson had signed the pledge about eight weeks ago, and with the help of God would keep it. The speaker made an earnest appeal to all to come forward and sign the pledge. They would find it the happiest thing they ever did, and would never regret it. Four hundred and one have signed the pledge at the three meetings in this place.

A Temperance Auxiliary Union was organized on Wednesday evening at Elizabeth, to be known as the Young Men's Temperance Union of Elizabeth, and the following officers elected: President, W. Jones; Vice President, Edward S. Walker; Secretary, Thomas T. Walker; Treasurer, Dr. J. K. Vankirk; Executive Committee, J. N. O'Neil, John Donaldson, Fred. H. Penney, Isaac Wall, Ad. R. Fergus, J. B. Hamilton, John D. Thompson, Harry A. Snowden and Robert E. McGinley, with power to add to their number.

Another meeting will be held at Elizabeth to-night, when Wm. Jackson and F. Batnard will be present.

The third of a series of Murphy's temperance meetings was held at Elizabeth on Wednesday evening. Wm. Jackson and R. M. Spohn, in the M. E. church, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. The meeting was opened with the usual exercises. Mr. L. A. Reed led the choir and the organ was presided over by Miss Lizzie Vankirk.

Mr. R. M. Spohn took charge of the meeting and requested the Christian people to help along the new converts. The speaker made a most earnest appeal to the man who drank. He said that ninety-eight per cent. of the criminals sent to the workhouse and penitentiary go there through the influence of strong drink.

A meeting held at Braddock on Wednesday evening was conducted by W. P. Van, and addressed by Capt. S. S. Farrow, John K. Fellkamp and others. Twenty persons signed the pledge.

FREEPORT, PA., January 23, 1877.

The excellent reports of the Murphy meetings in the GAZETTE are eagerly read by our citizens. Freeport has had a local option law for several years, and in many respects it works well. Efforts are being made to have it repeated by the present Legislature, with what chance of success I know not. I have heard that Maj. Morehead, who was to be in Pittsburg to-night, here and deliver an address on the temperance question. I hope he will come, and I will guarantee him a good audience. The pending Presidential compromise does not meet with favor in this county. Times are here. They say if Hayes has 185 legal votes fight it out on that line. The fact that the Democrats are so unanimously in favor of the measure ought to be sufficient to make a Republican think. The social event of the season here was an entertainment given by Mr. and Mrs. John Turner at the Shirley House on last Monday evening. It was not known until after the guests had arrived that it was the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. The occasion was a very pleasant one indeed, and the guests seemed to enjoy themselves most hugely. Mr. Turner and wife were assisted by their beautiful and accomplished daughter, Miss Annie, performed the honors of the occasion in the most affable manner. The supper was an elegant affair and the table literally groaned under the bread credit upon Mr. Russell, the proprietor of the Shirley House. There were over two hundred guests in attendance.

SNAP.

SMITHFIELD METHODIST CHURCH.

The regular overflow meeting was held in this church last night. Mr. Robert Kay, Jr., led and opened the meeting by reading the forty-fifth chapter of Isaiah, Mr. Westervelt leading in prayer.

The following gentlemen addressed the meeting: Messrs. Wilson, McNair, Webber and Barry.

There will be another meeting held in the same church to-night, when prominent speakers will be present and all are invited.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

At a meeting of the signers at the Bingham street M. E. church, the following officers of the Young Mens' Temperance Union were elected: President, Henry B. McCullough; Vice President, S. McCoy; Secretary, B. W. McCoy; Treasurer, John Adams. Executive Committee—Henry Millingar, C. W. Hess, Thomas Miller, James H. Stuart and Thomas Shields. Representatives to Central Union—Jacob Bonshire, Eli Glasgow, John Young, W. Elliott and David Challinor. The meeting at this church last night was largely attended, H. B. McCurry presiding. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. J. H. Creighton, Wm. Vogel, M. Argo, J. Morgan and George Bears. A number of good speakers are promised for to-night.

Mrs. Felix R. Brunot will preside at the meeting for women, to be held in St. James Episcopal church, this afternoon, at three o'clock. Several other ladies will address the meeting.

At the meeting at the Penn avenue Baptist church, East End, last night, addresses were made by Messrs. F. W. Barnard, Powell, Parkinson, Kenney, Welsh, and others.

Another meeting will be held to morrow night in the Presbyterian church, Penn avenue.

Capt. J. H. Elliot, previous to attending a Murphy temperance meeting in Lawrenceville on Sabbath last, was joined by a man there, whom he was taking supper with, to sign the pledge. The man remarked that when he signed it the moon would have turned into green cheese. His little son, seven years of age, was present and heard the conversation. Soon afterwards the little fellow had occasion to go out into the street and returned saying, "Now, papa, you will have to sign the pledge, the moon has turned into green cheese. There is a green circle all around it."

### Mr. Murphy and the Churches.

*To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:*

In my article in the GAZETTE of Wednesday morning, under the caption of "Spirit of the Great Reform," I omitted mention of one feature which I ought not to have omitted. I mean the attitude of the ministers and churches toward Mr. Murphy. I know, moreover, that some members of the Catholic Communion are doing good service in the same way. Every day at three o'clock P. M. a prayer meeting, conducted by clergymen of all denominations is held, and the audience chamber is filled with worshipers, many of whom are reformed men who are seeking a better portion than mere abstinence from intoxicating drinks can afford. J. C.

## A PENN AVENUE BURGLARY.

### The Stolen Goods Recovered—Escape of the Thieves.

About 11 o'clock last night the residence of Mrs. Moore, No. 325 Penn avenue, was entered by burglars, the front door being forced open by a little jimmy. The burglars, four in number, gathered up quite a quantity of silverware, which they deposited, wrapped up in a table cloth, in an alley back of Dilworth's grocery store. Private watchman, John Brown, in his rounds ran across the bundle; and suspecting that it was stolen, waited a few moments to see what would result. He presently saw four men approach, and when he started toward them with the intention of arresting them they fled. In their flight they threw away a bundle of knives and forks, which was recovered by one of the drivers of Pitcairn's carriages, who saw them drop the package. The silverware, which is very valuable, was taken to the Central Station, where it now is. The thieves succeeded in retaining an overcoat, a seal skin sacque and a muff. The jimmy, with which the door was opened, was dropped also and obtained by Lieutenant Cronin.

## SKULL FRACTURED.

### An Accident While Coasting in Allegheny.

The number of accidents from coasting in Allegheny has been very large during the past few weeks, but none of them were of a very serious nature until last evening, when a young man named Frank Rodgers was probably fatally injured. About half-past eight o'clock he started down Grant avenue on a large sled on which were three other young men. The sled shot down the street at a fearful rate of speed, and when Rebecca street was reached Rodgers was not able to stop it. It crossed the street and ran against a brick house. Rodgers was just in the act of rising from the sled and was stooping forward when his head struck the wall of the house with terrible force, the other young men all falling against him. He was removed to his home near by in an insensible condition and medical aid summoned. His skull was badly fractured, and but little hopes of his recovery are entertained.

### We will Remove

some time before the first of April to 27 Fifth avenue (one door above our present location), and from this time will make every effort, by liberal reductions, to dispose of the whole stock now on hand before our removal.

F. H. EATON & CO.,
25 Fifth avenue.

### No more Medicine of any Kind.

Pulvermacher's Electric Belts and Bands for the cure of nervous, exhausting, and painful diseases are indorsed by the most eminent physicians in the world. Book, with full particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., 292 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

### London,

England, has quadrupled its population in the past sixty years. The rapid increase of population in the old country is more than equaled in the United States where the race has propagated with unparalleled rapidity. Philosophers attribute this to the cleanliness of our people, which is in turn due to the general use of H. T. BARRITT'S Best Soap.

### Elegant Parlor Suits.

A very excellent and cheap assortment of the latest styles of furniture, at the lowest prices in the city at James Milliken & Co.'s, 89 Smithfield street.

## BREVITIES.

*Stationary and falling, followed by rising barometer, southerly to westerly or northwest winds, warmer and generally clear weather, are indicated for to-day.*

South Side fire plugs are almost inaccessible, because of accumulations of snow and ice.

Chief Ross still allows that reported gambling house on Federal street to remain uninvestigated.

Judge Stowe's father is daily drawing nearer the grave. He was born in Connecticut in 1796.

About one hundred barrels of oil, which is used largely for wool purposes, is produced daily in the Smith's Ferry region.

Senator Newmyer's bill providing for the payment of city taxes in two instalments, is not favorably looked upon by City Hall officials.

A man named Gallagher was arrested last night for stealing a clock from the office of Knox & Kim, on the South Side. He is in the lock-up.

The Western Iron and Nail Association, after a meeting in this city on Wednesday, adjourned to meet in Wheeling yesterday afternoon.

Burglars made an unsuccessful attempt to get into Joseph Farren's liquor store, on Butler street, near Thirty-sixth, on Wednesday night.

At their meeting on Tuesday evening the members of the Art Association spent a pleasant hour or two illustrating by extemporaneous drawings the quality of curiosity.

George Malarky and Patrick Burke, the alleged Allegheny sneak thieves and burglars, were committed to jail yesterday by Mayor Phillips for trial. Five suits have been entered against the former and six against the latter.

A new Methodist Episcopal church at Indiana, Pa., was dedicated last Sunday by Bishop Simpson, Rev. Dr. Bugbee, and Dr. I. C. Pershing. The collection that was taken up to meet the indebtedness of the church amounted to $10,260, about $3,600 more than was necessary.

Early Wednesday morning an attempt was made to enter the residence of James Harbaugh, on Rose alley, Allegheny, and the lock was forced off the door, but a little dog in the house made so much noise that the burglar was afraid to enter. Officer Selvidge just then happened to turn the corner, and the fellow made good time in getting away.

Bishop Tuigg has sent two messengers, Father Holland and Kittle, to Rome, bearing statements from him regarding the affairs of the Diocese of Pittsburg. They were to sail from Philadelphia yesterday morning. Bishop Domenec will also either send a messenger or go himself. Between these and Archbishop Sheehan the Pope will doubtless work his top spinner.

There have been two announcements already of the nine that would be put in the field as the Allegheny base ball club next season, and now here is another one. Holbert, catcher; Galvin, Galvin, pitcher; Goodman, first base; Nichols, third base; Nelson, short stop; Creamer, left field; McKelvy, center field and change pitcher; Johnston, right field and change catcher, with a second base unknown.

Holleran and Crawford, the young men arrested at the Murphy meeting in Rev. Swift's church, in Allegheny, on Wednesday evening, on suspicion of having picked the pockets of several persons, had a hearing before Mayor Phillips last evening. As there was no evidence to show that they had stolen anything they were both discharged from custody.

Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, yesterday learned that a prominent physician of Pittsburgh had been attending a case of varioloid in the Eighth ward, Allegheny, and had failed to report it to him as required by law. He therefore entered an information before Mayor Phillips against the physician who was fined $50 and costs after a hearing yesterday afternoon.

The dedicatory exercises of the new hall of McCandless Lodge, No. 390, A. Y. M., located at the corner of Butler and Main streets, will commence this afternoon. Junior Warden Dick, of Meadville, is expected to officiate. If he cannot be present, W. C. Moreland, Esq., will take his place. The hall will be open to the inspection of the public this and to-morrow evenings.

Secretary McGonnigle, of the Allegheny Poor Board, came to the conclusion the other day that the Board was being swindled by parties who were not in need of relief. He gave H. K. Tyler a list of twenty-nine names, and instructed the Board, all living in the Ninth ward, and instructed him to visit that locality and ascertain the worthy and unworthy. Mr. Tyler did so, and has reported that of the entire number only seven, or at most thirty are deserving, all of the remainder having work at fair wages. The Secretary has instituted suits against a number of the parties for obtaining money under false pretenses.

The Beatty Memorial Hall, which is to be added to the Western Theological Seminary, on Ridge avenue, Allegheny, will cost about $30,000. It is to be of brick with stone trimmings. The building will be sixty-four feet front, and will be ninety-two feet deep, and will be one hundred and fifteen feet. It will be four stories in height, with Mansard roof and finished basement in rear. In this building will be located sixty dormitories, each containing a student's bedroom and study, the latter 10 by 14 feet, and the former 7 by 11 feet. The work of demolishing the present building will begin about the middle of March, and the new hall is to be done by the middle of September.

### Notions.

The thousand-and-one articles that come under this head are necessities, and nothing is so vexatious as to be compelled to search the stores for them. P. H. Burke & Co., 25 Fifth avenue, keep this stock carefully replenished, not so much for the direct profit as for the fact that it brings customers to their other departments. Call upon them for small wares.

### Call and See

the lot of Soiled Corsets and Muslin Underwear offered so low by F. H. Eaton & Co., 25 Fifth avenue, before their removal to No. 27, one door above.


## NEW CROP SEEDS.

Just received a large invoice of

**Landreth's Reliable Vegetable Seeds,**

For Private Families, Market Gardeners, and the Retail Trade.

For sale Wholesale and Retail, by

JOHN H. & A. MURDOCH,
Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen,
112 Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

Bouquets, Floral Baskets,
Gold Fish, Aquariums and Autumn Leaves.

## WM. & JAS. MURDOCH,

Nurserymen, Seedsmen & Florists,

Flower Vases, Bird Cages, Fern Cases,
Fish Globes, Parlor Hanging Baskets.

114 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG,

*DENTIST,*

Office—No. 31 SIXTH AVENUE, Opposite Trinity Church.


## MARRIED.

DOUTHETT—MAGINNESS—On Thursday evening, January 25th, 1877, by the Rev. W. H. McMillan, the Rev. J. A. DOUTHETT and Miss MAY MAGINNESS, both of Allegheny City, Pa.

EDGAR—OLDFENNEY—On Thursday evening, January 25th, 1877, at the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Franklin street, Pittsburgh, by the Rev. S. J. Wilson, D. D., WILLIAM EDGAR to ELLA S., youngest daughter of W. A. Oldfenney, Esq.

## DIED:

MCCONNELL—Wednesday, January 24th, at 8:45 P. M., at the residence of her son, C. H. McConnell, No.